The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,300.—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, APRIL 24, 1866. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-Two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs. 52	0
—— including postage	„ 72	0
For half a year in advance, delivered in Town	„ 28	0
—— including postage	„ 38	0
For three months advance, delivered in Town	„ 16	0
—— including postage	„ 21	0
For one month, delivered in Town	„ 6	0
—— including postage	„ 7	12
Single Copy for Cash	„ 0	4
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Ten lines and under

First insertion	Rs. 5	0
Second Ditto	„ 2	8
Third Ditto	„ 2	8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0	2 As. per line, but no advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ... 7 As. per line.
Second Ditto ... 4 „ „
Third and succeeding 2 „ „
In the Native languages double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each...Rupee 1

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BENGAL.

BIRTH.

NEWNHAM—April 14th, at Barrackpore, the wife of E. G. Newnham, Esq., 17th Bengal Cavalry, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

EGLINTON—NESFIELD—April 12th, at St. Stephen's Church, Bareilly, by the Rev Joseph Richards, M. A., Robert L. Eglinton, Esq., to Eleanor Anne, second daughter of the Rev. Charles Nesfield, M. A., late Vicar of Stratton, Wiltshire.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

BIRTHS.

ARTHUR—April 10th, at Fyzabad, the wife of Captain Arthur, of Her Majesty's 11th Regiment, of a daughter.

WILSON—April 12th, at Peshawur, the wife of Mr. Apothecary W. Wilson, Her Majesty's 19th Regiment, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

NICHTERLEIN—SAUNDERS—April 14th, at St. George's Church, Agra, Frederick Nichterlein, Esq., Indigo Planter, Allyghur, to Miss Ann Maria Saunders, daughter of George Saunders, Esq., Indigo Planter, Allyghur.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, despatch Steamers twice a month from Bombay to the Persian Gulf, touching at Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, and Bussorah on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	3rd &	17th	Leave Bussorah	19th &	2nd
„ Muscat	8th	22nd	„ Koweit	20th	3rd
„ B. Abbas	11th	25th	„ Bushire	23rd	6th
„ Linga	12th	26th	„ Linga	25th	9th
„ Bahrein	14th	28th	„ B. Abbas	28th	11th
„ Bushire	16th	30th	„ Muscat	29th	12th
Arrive Bussorah	17th	31st	Arrive Bombay	2nd	16th

The Steam Ship "EUPHRATES," 750 tons, 140 H. P., Commander J. H. Atkinson, will be despatched as above on 3rd May.

N. B—The steamers will not call at Muscat and Bahrein until further notice, but will call at Kurrachee carrying Passengers only.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo at Kurrachee by the first available Steamer to and from Sukkur, Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur, with the Oriental Inland Steam Company's Steamers.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch a Steamer with mails, passengers, and cargo to Kurrachee twelve hours after arrival of the P. and O. Company's Mail steamers from Suez.

DATES OF DEPARTURE.

From Bombay usually about........ 11th and 25th.
Kurrachee on........ 10th and 25th.

The Steam Ship "GOVERNOR HIGGINSON," 750 tons, 160 H. P., Commander, J. Saunders, will be despatched as above, twelve hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

N. B.—When the English Mail arrives betwixt 6 P. M., and 6 A. M. the Kurrachee Steamer sails punctually twelve hours after, but when it arrives betwixt 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. it is despatched at 7 the following morning; this is to avoid Passengers embarking at night. When the sailing time falls upon a Sunday, the Steamer is despatched at 7 A. M. on the Monday morning.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

(Interchanging by the Steamer of the First, Passengers and Cargo at Galle to and from Singapore, Saigon, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above twice a month, with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	1 &	15	Leave Calcutta	&	15
„ Carwar	2	16	„ Bimlipatam	4	18
„ Mangalore	3	17	„ Vizagapatam	4	18
„ Cannanore	4	18	„ Coconada	5	19
„ Calicut	4	18	„ Madras	10	24
„ Cochin	5	19	„ Negapatam	11	25
„ Tuticorin		20	„ Galle	14	
„ Colombo		21	„ Colombo		28
„ Galle			„ Tuticorin		29
„ Negapatam	10	24	„ Cochin	16	1*
„ Madras	16	30	„ Calicut	16	1†
„ Coconada	17	2	„ Cannanore	17	2†
„ Vizagapatam	18	3	„ Mangalore	18	3
„ Bimlipatam	18	3	„ Carwar	19	4
Arrive Calcutta	20	5	Arrive Bombay	20	5

* Morning. † Evening.

The Steam Ship "PUNJAUB," 1,040 tons, 250 H. P., Commander, C. Day, will be despatched as above on 1st May at noon.

The Steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month, call at Tuticorin and Colombo, and the Steamers of the 1st at Galle, as above, interchanging Passengers and Cargo with the French Company's Steamers.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers or the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab, or Moulmein can proceed by the Steamers of the 15th, and tranship to the Rangoon Mail Steamer which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BOMBAY, COAST, AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will, until further notice, despatch Steamers ONCE A WEEK to and from the MALABAR COAST, calling at the intermediate Ports, on the following days:—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Bombay ..Dep.	Saturday.	Cochin ..Dep.	Saturday.
Rutnagherry „	Sunday.	Beypore .. „	Sunday.
Vingorla „	Sunday.	Calicut ... „	Sunday.
Goa „	Monday.	Tellicherry „	Monday.
Carwar „	Monday.	Cannanore „	Monday.
Compta „	Monday.	Mangalore. „	Tuesday.
Mangalore „	Tuesday.	Compta „	Wednesday.
Cannanore „	Wednesday.	Carwar .. „	Wednesday.
Tellicherry „	Wednesday.	Goa „	Wednesday.
Calicut .. „	Wednesday.	Vingorla „	Thursday.
Beypore „	Wednesday.	Rutnagherry,	Thursday.
Cochin.... Arr.	Thursday.	Bombay..Arr.	Friday.

The Steamer "TILLY," will be despatched in accordance with the above table on SATURDAY, the 28th April, at 2 P. M.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, 5th March 1866.

STEAM TO AND FROM GOA AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch a Steamer ONCE A WEEK to and from Goa, calling at the undermentioned intermediate Ports on the following days:—

Down Steamers.			*Up Steamers.*		
Bombay - -Dep.	Wednesday	P.M.	Goa - - -Dep.	Monday	A.M.
Hurnee - - „	Thursday	A.M.	Vingorla - - „	Monday	P.M.
Unjunwell - „	Thursday	A.M.	Malwan - - „	Monday	P.M.
Jyghur - - „	Thursday	P.M.	Jytapore - - „	Tuesday	A.M.
Rutnagherry „	Friday	A.M.	Rutnagherry „	Tuesday	P.M.
Jytapore - - „	Friday	A.M.	Jyghur - - „	Wednesday	A.M.
Malwan - - „	Friday	P.M.	Unjunwell - „	Wednesday	A.M.
Vingorla - - „	Saturday	A.M.	Hurnee - - „	Wednesday	A.M.
Goa - - -Arr.	Saturday	A.M.	Bombay - -Arr	Wednesday	P.M.

The Steamer "MAHARAJ" will be despatched in accordance with the above Table on WEDNESDAY the 25th April, at 5 P. M.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, 5th March 1866.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government). The FERRY BOATS of the Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Departure from Boree Bunder to	Oorun.		Oolwa.		Karanjah.		Rewas.		Dhurumtur.	
	FARES.									
	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.
First Class	3	0	5	0	3	0	3	0	5	0
Second Class	0	8	0	12	0	8	0	8	0	12
Third Class	0	4	0	6	0	4	0	4	0	6

The Steam Ferry Boats will continue to run as follows until further notice:—

From Boree Bunder every afternoon at 3 P. M.
From Dhurumtur and Oolva every morning at 7 A. M.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 24th March 1866.

N. B.—Passengers' Tickets can be obtained at the "Chowk" on the Boree Bunder.

STEAM TO TRIESTE.

UNDER arrangements entered into with the Austrian Lloyds' Steam Navigation Company, the undersigned are now prepared to book both passengers and cargo THROUGH to Trieste.

For Passengers.

First Class	£ 64	10	0	Including Railway Transit in Egypt.
Second Class	„ 37	5	0	
Third Class	„ 23	5	0	

Further particulars and rates of freight can be learned at the Office of STEARNS, HOBART & CO., Treasurers and Managers, B. & B. S. S. Co., Limited.

Bombay, 6th February 1866.

STEAM TO ADEN AND SUEZ.

THE A 1 Screw Steamer "TYNEMOUTH," 1,410 Tons, Captain G. H. Forster, R.N., will sail as above about 25th April. For Passage only apply to Messrs. STEARNS, HOBART & Co., or to Captain Forster, at Blay and Mackintosh's, Elphinstone Circle.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE fine A 1 Ship "MERCHANTMAN," Woolfryan, Commander, under engagement with H. M. Government to sail on or about the 29th instant, has excellent accommodation for a few first class Passengers.

For particulars apply to RITCHIE, STEUART & Co., Agents Ship Merchantman.

Bombay, 17th April 1866.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ AND LIVERPOOL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) will despatch steamers to Suez about the 4th and 20th of each month calling at Aden. Returning steamers will leave Suez about the 3rd and 19th of every month. Through Bills of Lading to Liverpool (by steamer from Alexandria) will be granted by the undersigned, and from Liverpool to Bombay by the Company's Agents in England.

The Company is prepared to issue THROUGH TICKETS to Liverpool at the following rates:—

First Class........£60 } Exclusive of Wines and
Second Class........£35 } Railway Transit in Egypt.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Reynolds, Mann & Co., 19, James Street, Liverpool; or No. 3, East India Avenue, Leadenhall Street, London; Messrs. Tod, Rathbone & Co. Alexandria; or the undersigned at Bombay.

The S. S. "YAMUNA," 1,300 Tons, Captain Pomeroy, will be despatched about 4th May.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co., Treasurers and Managers, B. and B. S. S. Company (Limited).

STEAM TO SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

THE fine Screw Steam-ship "JOHN BRIGHT," which has already received a good deal of Cargo, will be despatched for the above Ports as early as practicable. For Freight or Passage apply to BOMANJEE FRAMJEE CAMA, Owner.

No. 5 Church Gate Street, Bombay, 18th April 1866.

"OVERLAND PASSENGERS" should procure their requirements from BADHAM & Co., Apollo House. "See Catalogue."

NOTICES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.—(Incorporated by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament.—The undersigned are prepared to accept risks against Fire on buildings possessing the necessary requisites, at the lowest rates of premium.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, January, 1866.

A CARD.
Mr. ADOLPH GABRIEL,
DENTIST.
No. 4, Hornby Row, Fort.
At Home daily from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.
CONSULTATIONS GRATIS.

POONA SEMINARY.—
A sound English Education.
Abstract and applied Sciences.
The Sacred and Classical Languages.
The Vernaculars of the Presidency.
Vocal Music and Drawing.
Mental, Moral, and Physical Training.
Commodious Premises in a healthy and open locality.
For prospectuses apply to
HENRY P. CASSIDY, Poona.

GRAM.—The undersigned—having on hand a large stock of superior qualities of GRAM—is now in a position to supply any quantity at the most reasonable rates. Contracts for 6 or 12 months. Samples and prices may be obtained on application to

AUBREY PARTRIDGE, 22, Rampart Row.

GUNS AND RIFLES FOR SALE.—Just landed, a consignment of Guns and Rifles, by Messrs. E. M. Reillz and Co., 12, 14, 15, 16, and 24 bore, at prices ranging from Rs. 130 to Rs. 400.
Cartridge Cases and Wads.
Air-butt Guns, with Rifle and Shot Barrels.
Army Regulation Swords.

AUBREY PARTRIDGE, 22, Rampart Row.

THE ALLIANCE FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND CALL of Rupees Fifty (50) per Share is payable at the Bank of Bombay on or before the 1st February 1866, in accordance with the terms of a Resolution passed at a Meeting of the Directors held this day.

By order of the Board, S. GOLTCHMAN, Acting Secretary.

Bombay, 20th Dec. 1865.

ALBERT MILLS COMPANY (LIMITED).
NOTICE.—Holders of Certificates of the OLD SHARES, as also of the Receipts for the SECOND ISSUE, are requested to send the same to the Offices of the undersigned on or after the 9th instant, that they may be exchanged for the NEW CERTIFICATES.

MARTIN, YOUNG & Co., Secretaries and Agents.

EUROPEAN EMPORIUM AND COMMISSION ROOMS—23, Apollo Street.
York Hams.
Berkeley Cheese.
Chedder Do.
Double Gloster, in cut, Rs. 1¼ per lb.
Salted Salmon and Herrings, in Jars, Tins, and Bottles; Moir's Fresh Herrings and Salmon; Game and Pork Pies; Macaroni and Vermicelli; Jams; Jellies; Sauces; and other Stores.
Outstation orders must be accompanied with a remittance.

S. D'ESPERANCE.

Bombay, 26th March 1866.

TENDERS will be received by the Officiating Superintendent of Marine up to noon on TUESDAY the 24th instant, for the conveyance from Bombay to the Andamans of 177 Native Convicts, and to Singapore 6 Chinese time-expired Convicts—Vessel finding fittings and provisions for them.

2nd. A Native Guard accompanies the Convicts to the Andamans,—Vessel finding Provisions only for the Guard.

3rd. No cause will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender.

By order of the Officiating Superintendent of Marine, GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay 19th April 1866.

BOMBAY FINANCE CORPORATION (LIMITED).—All DEBTORS of the Bombay Finance Corporation (Limited) are required to PAY forthwith their several DEBTS; and all persons claiming to be Creditors of the said Association are hereby required to forward statements of their Claims to Messrs. KELLY & Co., Solicitors to the Liquidators, at their Office, in Apollo Street.

WALTER & Co.,
TAILORS AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
12, Meadow Street.

Tweed Travelling Suits...	...Rs. 20
Black Venetian Morning Coats, silk lined ...	„ 40
Plain and mixed Melton Morning Coats ...	„ 30
A large assortment of Best West of England Angolas ... ...suit..	„ 40
Riding Trousers made from very superior Bedford Cord ...	„ 25
All Wool Flannel Shirts, very thin and shrunk, each.	„ 7
Pyjamas from Ditto ... ...pair...	„ 7
Newest shape in Drab Shell Hats ... ...each...	„ 7½

Hats in Felt, Tweed, and Straw.

White and Coloured Kid Gloves, Buckskin and Driving Gloves, White Shirts, Collars, Scarves, Neck Ties, &c. &c.

The Tailoring Department is under the superintendence of an experienced Cutter, who has lately been in the employ of Messrs. POOL & Co., London.

Patterns—Post-free—with instructions for self-measurement.

20th April 1866.

THE UNIVERSAL BANK AND FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).—WHEREAS at an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Corporation, duly held on the 11th day of December 1865, it was resolved that the Resolution previously passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Shareholders, duly held on the 7th November 1865, "That the affairs of the Universal Bank and Financial Corporation (Limited) be voluntarily wound up under the provisions of Act XIX. of 1857," be confirmed; and whereas at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Shareholders, duly held on the 12th instant, it was resolved—"That Messrs. Narrayen Crustna Laud and Assaria Ludha be appointed Liquidators, and that the 2nd Call be returned to the Shareholders;" Notice is hereby given to all Debtors of the said Company forthwith to pay their several Debts to the undersigned as such Liquidators, and all persons claiming to be Creditors of the said Company, are hereby required forthwith to forward to the undersigned a statement of their several Claims for investigation.

NARRAYEN CRUSTNA LAUD,
આશારીઆ લધા.
ASSARIA LUDHA,

Liquidators Universal Bank & Financial Cor. (Limited).

Bombay, 12th April 1866.

NOTICE.—There will be sold by Public Auction, at the Commercial Godowns of Allepey, on SATURDAY the $\frac{\text{5th May 1866,}}{\text{24 Chittra 1041,}}$ 21 Candies more or less of CARDAMOMS in Husk, and ½ candy more or less of SEEDS, the same being the crop of the present season.

2. The Cardamoms will be put up in lots of 10 candies each, and one lot of 1 candy more or less.

3. Purchasers will be required to pay on the day of sale a deposit of 100 Rs per candy, and the amount of their purchase, deducting the deposit, should be paid on removal of the Article.

4. Payments to be made in British Rupees or in Chuckrums at the rate of 28¼ to the Rupee.

5. Parties not finding it convenient either to attend the sale at Allepey or to appoint Agents to represent them on the occasion, are at liberty to forward written Tenders offering in specific terms the quantities they may be willing to purchase and the maximum prices they may be willing to pay, and such parties shall in the same Tenders authorize the Commercial Agent at Allepey to draw upon them for the amount of Deposit in the event of their offers, as bid, being accepted.

6. The Tenders should be addressed to the Commercial Agent at Allepey, and every Tender should be superscribed "Auction Tender for Cardamoms."

7. The whole of the Cardamoms purchased is to be cleared away in thirty days after date of sale, in default of which the purchasers will forfeit the amount of their Deposit Money and be responsible for such loss as may be incurred on resale of the Cardamoms, and further, shall not be entitled to any advantage that may arise therefrom.

8. The Cardamoms will be taken alongside of the ship or vessel free of all expense to the purchasers, but will be at their risk after it is weighed over to them at the Sirkar's Godowns.

9. The Sirkar reserves to itself the right of rejecting any bid without assigning any reason.

HUGH CRAWFORD, Commercial Agent to the Travancore Sirkar.

Commercial Office, Allepey, 11th April 1866.

NOTICES.

Messrs. BADHAM & Company,

SUCCESSIVELY appointed by the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN, and by the present Viceroy and Governor General of India, SIR JOHN LAWRENCE, G. C. B.

APOLLO HOUSE, APOLLO AND MARINE STREETS, BOMBAY.

BADHAM'S White Zephyr Shirts, Rs. 50, 55, 60 and 65 per dozen, made to measure, and universally worn in India. *See Catalogue.*

		Rs.	As.
BADHAM'S Pure Silk and Wool Shirts	......each.	10	8
BADHAM'S Pure all Wool Shirts	... „	10	0
BADHAM'S Pure Cashmere Shirts	... „	10	8
BADHAM'S Pure Spun Silk Shirts	... „	12	8
BADHAM'S Zingary Cricketting Shirts	...... „	10	0
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Sleeping Suits	... „	20	0
BADHAM'S Pure all Wool Sleeping Suits	... „	20	0
BADHAM'S Cashmere Sleeping Suits	...... „	20	0
BADHAM'S Regent, Dux, Indian and Military Collars	...per doz.	7	0
BADHAM'S India Gauze Banians	......each.	4	12
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Banians	...... „	4	12
BADHAM'S Gauze Banians	... „	4	0
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Drawers	... „	6	0
BADHAM'S Balbriggan Socks	...per doz.	20	0
BADHAM'S Fine Dressed Cotton Socks	... „	11	0
BADHAM'S Celebrated Merino Hosiery.			
BADHAM'S Knickerbocker Stockings	........each.	3	8
Jouvin's best French Kid Gloves	...per pair.	2	12
White Kid Gloves	... „	1	12
Dog Skin Gloves	... „	2	12
Buck and Doe Gloves	... „	3	12
The Universal Scarf	...each.	4	12
The Romal Scarf for Pin or Ring	...... „	4	8
The Windsor Scarf	... „	2	12
The Derby Scarf	... „	4	8
The Diamond Scarf	... „	4	4

An immense assortment of Scarfs and Ties.

Overland Trunks, 2 feet 6, 2 feet 9, 3 feet, Rs. 26, 28 and 30 each.
Railway Portmanteaus, Rs. 17, 19, and 22 each.
Courier Bags, 6, 8, 9, and 12 Rupees.
Hat Cases, Rs. 6-12 each, Railway Rugs Rs. 12 to 30.
LINCOLN and BENNETT'S Black Silk Hats.
ELLWOOD'S Helmets, Oxford and Shooting Hats.
CHRISTY'S Melton, Oxford, Straw, and Tweed Hats.

Mofussil orders will have special attention.

BADHAM'S Catalogue contains particulars of the Route to England via Trieste, also the P. and O. Co.'s rates of passage money, and the Winners of the Derby at Epsom since 1846.

BADHAM & Co., Apollo House, Bombay.

THORNHILL & Co., Opticians, Engravers &c., Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

J. C. ROSS, House Painter & Decorator, Edinburgh House, No. 21, Grant Road.
N. B. Sign Boards made to order, and painted in Mahrattee and Guzerattee.

BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—A GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the Office of the Secretaries and Treasurers on MONDAY, the 30th instant, at noon.

The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed from 23rd to 30th instant.

By order of the Directors, RITCHEE, STEUART & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 21st April 1866.

HORSE-TAMING.
PROFESSOR BELEW

will give another Lesson of instruction to Pupils at his PAVILION, Esplanade, on TUESDAY, 24th, at 4 o'clock.

Gentlemen wishing instructions may procure TICKETS at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., or at the door on day of performance.

The notorious "MAN EATER" from the Pound will be tamed in the performance.

STRANGERS' FRIEND SOCIETY.—The ANNUAL MEETING of this Society will be held in the Durbar Room of the Town Hall on WEDNESDAY next, the 25th instant, at 5 P. M.—His Excellency Sir H. BARTLE FRERE, K.C.B., K.S.I., has kindly consented to take the Chair.

Members and Friends of the Society are invited to attend.

F. M. DAVIDSON, Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, 20th April 1866.

TUDOR COMPANY'S ICE HOUSE, Old British Hotel.—On and after MONDAY the 23rd inst. the SALE PRICE of ICE will be ONE ANNA PER POUND.

Consumers are hereby notified that NO CREDIT will be given; and notes for Ice, unless accompanied by the money to pay for the same, will have no notice taken of them.

Outstation orders must be accompanied by remittance, or no Ice will be sent.

1,000 RUPEES REWARD.—GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—NOTICE.—Whereas since the 19th of last month, Iron Pot Sleepers and Iron Tie Rods have thrice been placed by some evil disposed person or persons on the rails between the 45th and 46th mile, or about half way between Wassind and Titwalla Stations, with the object of causing an accident, NOTICE is hereby given, that a Reward of Rs. 1,000 will be granted by the G. I. P. Railway Company to any person who shall give such information to the Agent, or to the Railway or Government Police authorities, as shall lead to the apprehension and conviction of the offender or offenders.

20th April 1866.

NOTICE.—We have the pleasure to intimate that we have been appointed AGENTS for the SCINDE SEED CRUSHING COMPANY (LIMITED), Kurrachee, and are prepared to receive orders for Castor, Linseed, Sweet and Rape Oil.

J. A. BROWN & Co.

13, Medow Street, 24th February 1866.

WOODEN HOUSES.—The undersigned are prepared to construct in Bombay Houses of the best Maulmain Teak from 3,000 Rupees and upwards. Designs and estimates to be seen at 13 Gilder Street, Tardeo. W. ADDIS and CAMPBELL, C. E.

No. 13, Gilder Street, Tardeo, Bombay, 14th February 1866

THORNHILL & Co., JEWELLERS, receive by each Mail Steamer from their London House the most fashionable additions to their Stock of Jewellery. Articles in Indian Gold made to order.

Medow Street, Established 1850.

MR. G. ENGEL, Photographer, Victoria Gardens Hotel, Mount Road.—Until further Notice Mr. ENGEL is prepared to take PORTRAITS of Gentlemen only.

Hours from 7 to 10 A. M.

THORNHILL & Co., WATCHMAKERS, are constantly renewing their Stock of Gold and Silver Watches by McCabe, Thornhill Brothers, John Jones, and other eminent makers. Gold and Silver Genevas, also English and Foreign Clocks, in great variety.

Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

B. H. CAMA'S ESTATE.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND at the rate of 4 Annas per Rupee will be paid on the adjusted Claims on this Estate, on and after the 15th May, proximo.

Parties applying for Dividend will be required to produce the Vouchers relative to their Claims.

J. L. BRODIE, Manager to B. H. Cama's Trustees.

FROM BOSTON, by Ice Ship *Milton*, to arrive in April—

150 Bbls and half Bbls Apples,
100 Bbls Flour,
200 Do. Rosin,
300 Cases Naptha,
100,000 feet Lumber,

FOR SALE to arrive by BENJ. F. FIELD, Jr., Agent Tudor Co.

R. PARTRIDGE, Red Boot Mart, has always in stock a select assortment of Boots and Shoes. All orders executed at shortest possible notice.

Received per "Overland Mail," a consignment of Gentlemen's Dress and Walking Boots.

No. 2, Hummum Street, Fort.

TINNEVELLY PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a THIRD CALL of Rupees Two Hundred and Fifty (Rs. 250) per Share is payable at the Office of the undersigned, Meadow Street, on or before 15th June 1866, in conformity with the terms of a Resolution passed at a Meeting of the Directors held THIS DAY.

By order of the Board, VOLKART BROTHERS, Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 17th April 1866.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE NOTICE.—At a General Meeting of the Members of the Chamber, held on the 29th ultimo, the following Resolution, proposed by Mr. Alex. Stewart, of the firm of Messrs. Finlay, Scott & Co., seconded by Mr. Alex. Brown, of the firm of Messrs. W. Nicol & Co., was unanimously agreed to:—

"That the recognised rate of Commission in England "on the sale of Consignments from Bombay taken after this "date be 3½ per cent., exclusive of brokerage and guarantee, and that the same be added to the Scale of Com- "missions sanctioned by the Chamber."

By order of the Committee, JAMES TAYLOR, Secretary.

Bombay, Chamber of Commerce, 10th April 1866.

THE "BOMBAY GUARDIAN."—The *Bombay Guardian* was published from 1851 to 1865, maintaining its character throughout this period as a religious, undenominational, Catholic Journal. Its publication ceased in July last, by a necessity that seemed unavoidable. Much regret for this cessation has since been expressed, and arrangements have at length been made for its re-establishment under the former Editorship. Several gentlemen of known ability have agreed to write for it, and it is hoped that the questions of the day—literary, social, political, scientific, and missionary—may find appropriate treatment in its columns; the first place, in all discussions, being given to the testimony of Scripture.

Terms of Subscription—Rs. 12 per annum; with Indian Postage Rs. 15-4-0. Payable in advance, (quarterly, where more convenient.) Adress, "Editor *Bombay Guardian*, Tract and Book Depository, Esplanade."

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having contracted with the Great Indian Peninsula and Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railways for the exclusive right of Advertising at all Stations on both lines of Railway, is ready to make arrangements with Advertisers for the exhibition of Placards, (which must be Framed) at any or all Stations on either line.

Notices now displayed at the Stations of the G. I. P. R., or B. B. & C. I. R., will be removed on the 1st of April, unless an agreement be entered into for their continuance.

J. M. MACLEAN.

Bombay Gazette Office, March 22nd.

DUNCAN ROAD IRON WORKS—J. RANKIN & Co., Engineers and Boiler-makers, Engine, Ship and General Smiths, Cast Iron and Brass Founders.

NOTICE.—LLOYD'S AGENCY, GALLE.—We have been appointed AGENTS for LLOYD'S at this Port.

C. SHAND & Co.

Galle, 23rd February 1866.

TREACHER AND COMPANY (LIMITED)—NOTICE is hereby given, that Interest at the rate of 20 per cent. per annum will be charged on all UNPAID CALLS from this date.

By order of the Board, W. H. SARGENT, Secretary.

Bombay, 18th January 1866.

A CARD.—CLARENDON HOTEL, Matheran, newly built, near the Bungalow formerly belonging to Mr. Cartwright, occupies one of the best sites on the Hill, and commands a beautiful view. Comfortable Apartments. Good Table and moderate Charges. Will be opened on the 1st May next under the management of G. S. M. DE SOUZA, *alias* KAKA.

Matheran, 19th April 1866.

ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—FORFEITURE OF SHARES.—NOTICE is hereby given, that in terms of previous Advertisements, all Shares in this Bank on which any Calls remain unpaid are absolutely forfeited for the benefit of the Company, in conformity with Act XIX. of 1857 of the Legislative Council of India and the Articles of Association.

By order of the Board of Directors, JAMES HOSSACK, General Manager.

16th February 1866.

SCALES FOR WEIGHING RUPEES.—Several Scales of different powers, weighing from Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,000, with tripod stand, Gilt Brass Chains, Copper Pans, fitted in Oak Boxes, with Gun Metal weights, Engraved from ¼ Tola to 1,000 Tolas.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).

FRENCH SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—A GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held on MONDAY the 4th June next, at the Office of Messrs. JULES SIEGFRIED & Co., 12, Rampart Row, for the purpose of considering the final accounts of the Company.

MOFUSSIL FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—All DEBTORS of the Mofussil Financial Association are required to pay forthwith their several DEBTS; and all persons claiming to be CREDITORS of the said Association are hereby required to forward statements of their CLAIMS to the undersigned.

J. L. BRODIE,
G. R. WILSON,
RUSTOMJEE BURJORJEE MODY, } Liquidators.

Bombay, 4, Borah Bazaar Street, 27th March 1866.

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA AND CHINA (LIMITED).—The rate of INTEREST allowed on DEPOSITS from THIS DATE and until further notice will be as follows, viz:—

For 3 months .... 8 per cent. per annum.
„ 6 „ .... 7 ditto.
„ 12 „ .... 7 ditto.

By Order of the Board, JOHN SMITH, Offg. Manager.

THE UNITED VICTORIA AND COLABA RECLAMATION AND PIER COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—A Steam Tug is available for use in the Harbour, and may be hired by the month, or day, or per trip. For particulars apply at the Office of the United Victoria and Colaba Reclamation and Pier Company.

REMINGTON & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

NOTICE.—TREACHER AND COMPANY (LIMITED) regret to be under the necessity of increasing their prices of Bacon, Ham and Cheese (which is received by each Overland Steamer) owing to the high prices ruling in England in consequence of the epidemic in Cattle. Prices from the present date will be as follows:—

Ham and Bacon ....Rs. 1-6 per pound.
Cheese all kinds in cut ....Rs. 1-8 ditto.

Bombay, 1st December 1865.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the right to QUARRY and REMOVE STONE and EARTH from certain Government hilly ground at Sewree for a period of six months from 1st May 1866, will be put up to PUBLIC AUCTION at the Office of the Collector of Bombay, at 12 o'clock on FRIDAY the 27th of April 1866.

Plans of the ground and the terms of sale may be seen on application at the Collector's Office.

G. NORMAN, Collector.

Bombay, Collector's Office, 11th April 1866.

FORT PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Office of the Secretaries on TUESDAY the 24th April, at 3 P. M., for the purpose of confirming the Resolution passed at a Special General Meeting held on the 23rd instant, viz., "That Clause 10 of the Articles of Association be rescinded, and that in future the qualification for a Director shall be two Shares instead of three."

EWART, LATHAM & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 26th March 1866.

NOTICE.—TREACHER AND COMPANY (LIMITED) beg to ask their Constituents to address their Correspondence in future to the Medical Hall, Byculla, as they find it more expedient to concentrate their work at the Company's General Depôt there.

The Book-keeping will also be carried on at the same place, and they would consider it a favour if all their Bombay Customers would direct their servants to Byculla when in reference to Accounts.

A registry for accounts wanted &c., will be kept in the Fort Shop for those who find it more convenient.

15th February 1866

KHANDEISH FARMING COMPANY (LIMITED).—The undersigned being duly appointed LIQUIDATORS of the above Company, do hereby require any person or persons having Claims against the said Company to forward particulars of such Claims for examination within fourteen days from this date, to the address of Messrs. BLACKWELL & Co., Dean Lane.

W. GILBERT,
F. CHAMBERS, } Liquidators.

Bombay, 14th April 1866.

KHANDEISH FARMING COMPANY (LIMITED), in Liquidation.—To FARMERS, HORSE BREEDERS, CATTLE DEALERS, and AGRICULTURISTS.

The following LIVE STOCK, now on the lands of the above Company, is offered for immediate sale. The celebrated Bay and Arab Stallion, *Caractacus*, aged 8 years, an admirable and invaluable Horse for breeding purposes.

Two Bay English Mares, each 8 years old.
One Bay Australian Mare in foal.
Two Chesnut Arab Mares in foal.
One Bay English Mare in foal.
Six Grey Arab Mares in foal.
Three Bay Arab Mares in foal.
One White Arab Mare aged.
One Bay Arab Mare aged.
Two Grey Arab Mares aged.
One Chesnut Tattoo.
Eight Foals, some of them of great promise.
Forty Buffaloes in Calf.
Five Calves.
Twenty-one Bullocks.
Thirty-one Cows.
Eight Bull Calves.
Five Heifer Calves.

The above can be inspected at Hutnoor in Khandeish, on application to Mr. ATKINSON of Kunkur, near Challesgaum, and offers will be received by the undersigned, Liquidators of the Company.

W. GILBERT.
F. CHAMBERS.

Bombay, 14th April 1866.

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S LIBRARY, 24, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.—FINAL NOTICE.—The undersigned being desirous of closing their business as early as possible after December next, hereby give notice that they will not undertake to continue the supply of English and Foreign Newspapers and Periodicals after the expiry of the present year 1865.

This timely intimation is given to enable all parties now receiving Newspapers &c., from our house to make arrangements with some other firm for their supply during the ensuing year.

To those of our constituents who have paid us with regularity, we return our sincere thanks; we break our connection with them with regret, all who have up to this date ignored our claims on them, are again requested to pay up, from these we part without sorrow.

No new Subscribers for Papers, &c., for the remainder of the present year will be received after this date.

Bombay, 7th Sept. 1865. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS, &c.,
(FREE FROM ADULTERATION,)
MANUFACTURED BY
CROSSE & BLACKWELL,
Purveyors to the Queen,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

Renowned first-class Manufactures are obtainable from every respectable Provision Dealer in the World.

Purchasers should see that they are supplied with C. and B.'s genuine goods, and that inferior articles are not substituted for them.

To insure thorough wholesomeness, their Pickles are all prepared in Pure Malt Vinegar, boiled in Oak Vats, by means of Platinum Steam Coils; and are precisely similar in quality to those supplied by them for use at HER MAJESTY'S TABLE.

C. and B. are AGENTS for LEA and PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and are Manufacturers of every description of Oilmen's Stores of the highest quality.

NOTICES.

THE FIRST PARSEE BARONET:
being passages from the Life and Fortunes of the late
SIR JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY, BARONET,
BY
COOVERJEE SORABJEE NAZIR,
Late of the Elphinstone College.
To be had at the *Union Press*, Dhobie Talao,
Price—Rs. 2 each.

ELIGIBLE HOUSE AND LAND INVESTMENT AT OOTACAMUND.—SHEDDEN HOUSE AND SHEDDEN HALL—two desirable residences, the one entirely, the other partially completed, with 5 acres of garden land. Also about 50 acres of well situated undulating land, admirably adapted for building sites, will shortly be sold in lots by Public Auction if not privately disposed of, the property of the Rev. J. Griffiths, Chaplain, Madras Establishment.

Further information can be obtained from Messrs. ARBUTHNOT and Co., Madras, or JAMES OUCHTERLONY, Esq., Ootacamund.

GLASS BOTTLES, of all descriptions, manufactured by the North London Glass Bottle Company. Cheaper than any other House. Soda Water Bottles 15s. per Gross. Drug and Medical Bottles at very low prices. Orders and Communications should be addressed, I. ISAACS and Company, North London Glass Bottle Works, 25 and 24, Francis Street, Tottenham Court Road, London.

NOTICE.—BANK OF INDIA.—In pursuance of a Requisition signed by twenty registered Shareholders representing 2,000 Shares and upwards, an ADJOURNED EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Bank will be held at No. 7, Church Gate Street, on FRIDAY the 27th inst., at 3 P. M., for the transaction of the following business:—

1st. To receive the Audited Statement of Accounts up to 30th June 1865, with Estimated Statement to 30th December last.
2nd. To consider the advisability of continuing or winding up the Bank.
3rd. To elect Directors.
4th. To elect Auditors.

Should the Shareholders at such Meeting resolve that it is expedient that the Company be wound up, then it will be proposed

5th. That the Company be wound up voluntarily.

JOHN GRAY, Manager.

N. B.—The Accounts will be open for inspection at the Office on and after the 20th instant, and printed lists of Shareholders will be supplied on application.

Bombay, 13th April 1866.

NEW TEAS DIRECT FROM CHINA.—Received by the last Steamer.

BLACKS OF ALL KINDS.

Finest Pouchong.
Do. do. with Pekoe.
Do. do. with Hyson (Green).
Do. Souchong.
Do. do. with Pekoe.
Do. do. with Hyson (Green).
Do. Orange and Flowery Pekoe separate.
Do. New Hyson separate.

In Packets of 1 pound and Boxes of 7 pounds each at Rs. 3 per pound.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED.)

INDIAN CARRYING COMPANY (Limited.)—CARTING AGENTS AND CONTRACTORS.—PASSENGER ARRANGEMENTS.—Spring Shigrams and Covered Carts for the conveyance of Passengers proceeding to Agra, Cawnpore, Delhi, Lucknow, and Stations on the East Indian Railway are run daily from Boorhanpoor (Lall Baugh Station) to Mhow and Indore in connection with the Bullock Trains from Indore to Agra.

FARES FROM BOORHANPOOR.

	One Shigram with Passenger inside, Servant outside, and 40 lbs. baggage.	One Shigram with 2 Passenger inside, Servant outside, and 80 lbs. baggage.	Covered Cart to hold 4 Passengers and 12 Maunds (1000 lbs.) luggage.
To Mhow......	Rs. 45	Rs. 60	Rs. 30
„ Indore. ...	„ 50	„ 70	„ 32-8-0.

GOODS ARRANGEMENTS.

The Company undertake the conveyance of Goods and parcels at through rates from Bombay to the following towns in the three presidencies, viz.:—

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

Asseerghur, Boorhanpore, Indore, Lall Baugh, Mhow, Munmar, Sholapore, Ahmednugger (via Dhond), Barsee, and Kupperwanjee.

MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

MADRAS,

Arcot, Beypore, Bangalore, Bellary, Cochin, Combaconum, Coonoor, Cuddapah, Conjeveram, Calicut, Coimbatore, Herioor, Karicall, Kotagherry, Metapolium, Madura, Mysore, Namcaul, Negapatam, Ootacamund, Ponany, Pothanore, Palghaut, Seringapatam, Sooramungalum, Salem, Trichinopoly, Tanjore, Tranquebar, Toomcoor, Vellore, Wallajahpett, Wellington, and Yercand.

BENGAL PRESIDENCY.

CALCUTTA,

Agra, Allyghur, Allahabad, Attock, Berar, Benares, Cawnpore, Dewas, Dinapore, Delhi, Dhurumpore, Etawah, Ferozepore, Futtehpore, Goonah, Gwalior, Ghazeepore, Ghazeeabad, Googaira, Googranwalla, Goojerat, Hatras, Hurrapo, Jutteghur, Jullunder, Jhelum, Koorjah, Kalka, Kurnoul, Loodiana, Lucknow, Lahore, Mutra, Mirzapore, Meerut, Meean Meer, Mooltan, Murree, Nowshera, Peshawur, Patna, Phillona, Roorkee, Rajapore, Rawul Pindee, Shajapore, Seepree, Sahibgunjee, Simla, Scalkote, Umritsur, Umballah, and Wuzeerabad.

By special arrangement the Company also forward Goods and Parcels to Akola, Ahmedabad, Bhownuggur, Deesa, Dhoolia, Malligaum, Kurrachee, Khundwah, Neemuch, Nusseerabad, Seroor, Sattara, Hoomnabad, Secunderabad, Hydrabad, Beejapore, Budnaira, Oomrawuttee, Nagpoor, and Kamptee.

The Company undertake the Cartage of Goods to and from the Railway Stations at Barsee, Dhond, Sholapore, Boorhanpoor, and Bombay at reasonable rates.

Furniture and merchandize of every description removed from one part of the town of Bombay to another by English Spring Vans or Platform Trollies. Spring Van with pair of Bullocks and Driver let out at the rate of Rs. 6 per day.

Goods received at Up-country Stations and despatched to England via the Cape or Egypt, and Goods consigned from England to the Company's care, will be cleared and despatched to Up-country Stations without delay.

Further particulars regarding the Company's rates and arrangements may be obtained on application to

LOUIS S. MOSS, Acting Manager.

Offices Bombay, 20, Grant Road, (opposite the Theatre). Branch Office, 1, Hornby Row, Fort.

IMPORTANT TO BUYERS OF MATCHES, WAX VESTAS, AND VESUVIANS.—BRYANT AND MAY, Patent Safety Match Manufacturers, Whitechapel Road, London, E., prepare and pack all their manufactures specially for exportation, and warrant them suitable for all climates.

Bryant and May's Patent Special Safety Matches contain no Phosphorus and light only on the Box; any quantity may be kept in stock without the slightest danger, as they are not liable to spontaneous combustion.

B. & M. give the following extracts from one or two leading English papers, referring to their Patent Special Safety Matches, which light only on the Box:—

London Times.—"Another most valuable invention is shown here in some improved 'Safety Matches' by Bryant and May. These curious Matches cannot be ignited either by friction or percussion, or in any way except by being rubbed on the side of the box in which they are contained."

Examiner.—"Incomparably the safest form of Lucifer."

Dispatch.—"The 'Special Safety Match' of Bryant and May will only ignite when rubbed on the prepared surface of the Box, and is not liable to spontaneous combustion. It is really a great invention."

Colliery Guardian.—"Bryant and May's 'Special Safety Match' comes recommended to the public on the double ground of Safety and Health, and considering the great security it offers against accidental fires, it should be used everywhere and by everybody in dwelling-houses and warehouses, by employers and employed."

Bryant and May's Royal Wax Vestas, in round plaid Boxes, and in Japanned Tin Boxes of different sizes.

Bryant and May's "Jonkopings Tandstickors," in strong and compact 50-gross cases, the best cheap match in the market, quality guaranteed.

Bryant and May, Lucifer Match and Wax Vesta Manufacturers, Whitechapel Road, London, E., pay careful and prompt attention to all Shipping orders.

Bryant and May, Fairfield Works, Bow, London, E

SARSAPARILLA.
WILKINSON'S (LATE BRIDGE'S)
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA,

PRESCRIBED by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the System from the effects of Mercury. Exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a prevention to the Tropical Diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied on."—*Sir Astley Cooper.*

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—*Medical Review.*

Sold in ¼, ½, and Pint Bottles.

Caution.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address—

THOMAS WILKINSON (Late BRIDGE & Co.)
270, Regent Street, London.

QUINTESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER AND CAMOMILE.

WILKINSON'S preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from Impaired digestion.

It is not affected by Climate.

No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without it.

Sold in ¼, ½, and ½ pint bottles.

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINOIDINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria.

An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who during the campaign in the Crimea daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks around them.

Sold in ¼ and ½ pint bottles.

AGENTS.

Bombay....................	Treacher & Co. Rogers & Co.
Poonah	Rogers & Co. Treacher & Co.
Kurrachee....................	Budgett and Hughes.
Kotree	Budgett and Hughes.

NOTICES.

THE BOMBAY ALMANACK & DIRECTORY

THE Bombay Almanack and Directory is the OLDEST, LARGEST, CHEAPEST, and BEST Book of Direction and Reference published in India.

Nearly Nine Hundred Pages.—*Price Rs. 7, exclusive of Postage.*

THE ABRIDGED EDITION, containing upwards of 260 pages, *Price One Rupee and a half, exclusive of Postage.*

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—Established 1710.—The undersigned are prepared to grant Insurance, against loss by fire on buildings and their contents in Bombay and the Mofussil, at current rates.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

2nd April 1866.

TO INVALIDS AND FOR CHILDREN.—TREACHER & Co. (Limited) beg to announce that they receive by each Overland Mail a fresh supply of the following:—

Homœopathic Cocoa.
Headland's do.
Taylor's do.
Dunn's Fresh Cocoa Nibs.
Do. Concentrated Essence of Turkey Coffee.
Schweitzer's Cocoatina or Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa. (A preparation which has had all the fatty matter removed from the Cocoa Beans, and is consequently most suitable for delicate stomachs, and it has the advantage of being most portable.)
Cocoa and Milk, only requiring boiling water to prepare it for use.
Robb's Nursery Biscuits.
Nursery Biscuit Powder and Robb's Rasks.
Kingsford's Oswego and Brown and Polsons's Corn Flour, for making Puddings, &c.
Sweet Milk and Desiccated Milk, for the reproduction of Milk as pure as when taken from the Cow.
Hard's Farinaceous Food and finest Bermuda Arrowroot.
Du Barry's Food.
Calf's-foot Jelly and Isinglass, Quinine Wine, &c., &c.
Speed's Arrowroot.
Pure Essence of Beef.
Do. Do. Mutton.
Do. Do. Meats.

These will be found both excellent and nutritious in cases of great prostration and debility, and will be retained on the stomach when most things else are rejected.

SPONGING AND SITZ BATH, &c.

Traveller's Baths with strap and lock of sizes.
Oxford Hip and Sitz Baths.
Malvern and Taper Baths.
Recumbent Shower and simple Shower Baths with curtains.
Hand Shower Baths.
Child's Foot and Sponge Baths of sizes.
Water Cans of sizes.
Fine Turkish Sponges and Honeycomb ditto.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

BROWN'S SUSPENDORY CHAIRS.
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

PHOTOGRAPHY.—The undersigned have just received, and are in constant receipt of, additions and novelties to their extensive and well-selected stock of Photographic Apparatus and Chemicals, and every other requisites for the practice of Photography.

To hand.

Dalmayer's No. 2, C. D. V. Lenses.
The new Universal Camera for Stereoscopic, C. V. or Landscape works.
Kinear's Folding Cameras and Vignette Glasses of all sizes and shapes.
The new Plate Glass shapes for Trimming Photographs of sizes and designs.
Thomas' improved Negative Collodion.
Mawson's do. Bromo Iodized.
Ponting's Bromo Iodized Collodion.
Do. with Iodizer separate.
Thomas' Extra Albumenised Paper.
Spencer's „ „
Recrystallized Nitrate of Silver, by Thomas, 1 oz. & 2 oz. bottles.
Pure Recrystallized Nitrate of Silver, loose.
Vignette Glasses and Cutting Plates of all sizes.
Double action Rolling Presses for glazing photographs.
Bland's Crystal Varnish.
Thomas' Negative Varnish.
And all other photographic requisites.
Patent Glass Plates, smooth edged.
Mounts, Colors, Frames, Plate Boxes, &c.
Magic Lanthorns and Slides in sets for Oxy-Hydrogen and Oil Lamps.
Also Scientific and Chemical Apparatus of every description.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.

12 and 14 inch Dumpy Levels, best finished, with Compasses and solid Mahogany cases and stand complete.
14 inch Lopinth's Improved Levelling Staff.
17 „ Gravatt's Do. Do.
14 „ Metford's Do. Do.
Optical squares in Morocco cases.
Ebony Drawing square.
„ „ with shifting Stock and Scale.
14 inch boxwood Scales, divided from 10 to 100 feet and to correspond in boxwood cases, and solid Leather Measuring Tapes, &c., &c.
Spirit Levels of all kinds, from 8 to 24 inches.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

RAIN GUAGES &c., &c., Glaisler's Copper Rain Guages by Negrette and Zambra.
Sykes' Hydrometers, Salinometers and Argentometers, in Mahogany cases.
Chandler's Patent Water Guages.
McNaughts' Improved Indicators or Dynometers for Steam Engines.
Daniels' Hydrometers in case.
And Carson's Patent Salting Machines.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

THE ABRIDGED EDITION
OF THE
BOMBAY CALENDAR AND DIRECTORY
FOR 1866.
Price—Rs. 1-8 Annas.

It is believed the present Edition of the above work (consisting of nearly 300 pages) will be found the most complete ever published. Especial care has been taken with the Lists of Inhabitants, and the whole of the matter has undergone very careful correction and revision.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

Bombay has sent us three small Directories from the Presses of the *Times of India*, *Bombay Gazette* and *Bombay Daily Post*, abridgments of its larger works in the same line. They are all most creditably compiled and printed. The *Bombay Gazette Press* has, however, it seems to us, produced the most useful work of the three.—*Bengal Hurkaru*, Jan. 1.

Bombay Directory.—We have to acknowledge with thanks the abridged edition of the Directory issued from the *Bombay Gazette Office*; and can cordially recommend it to public support.—*Madras Athenæum, Dec. 27.*

We are indebted to the *Bombay Gazette Press* for a copy of the *Bombay Calendar and Directory* 1866, Abridged Edition, which is exceedingly well got up—*Oudh Gazette, Dec. 27.*

We are indebted to the publishers of the *Bombay Gazette* for a copy of their abridged edition of "The Bombay Almanack and Directory for 1866." It presents a very neat appearance, and its contents seem to have been compiled with every degree of care and for the purpose of facilitating reference. The price is one rupee eight annas.—*Sindian, Jan. 3.*

The Bombay Directory.—We have to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of a copy of the abridged Edition of "The Bombay Calendar and Directory for 1866." It is got up with great neatness, and the contents appear to comprise all the information which people with limited time at command would wish to possess.—*Neilgherry Excelsior, Dec. 28.*

The Bombay Almanack and Directory for 1866, which is printed and published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press, has just reached us, and contains the usual Calendars, Reference Tables, Post Office Rates and Regulations, and a most comprehensive Directory of the Residents in Bombay and its neighbourhood as well as of those in the Mofussil. It is a most useful book and is very neatly and creditably got up.—*Mofussilite, Dec. 29.*

We beg to acknowledge the receipt of the *Bombay Gazette* Calendar and Directory for the year 1866. It is very neatly got up, and contains much valuable information of every kind, and it is a most useful book for the commercial community, as well as that for the Military and Civil Services, and on reference, every requisite information can be obtained. The price of this Directory is *one rupee and eight annas.*—*Poona Observer, Dec. 21.*

We have to acknowledge the receipt of the "Bombay Calendar and Directory" for 1866. This is an abridged edition of the Almanack, and has been published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. It is handsomely bound in fancy covers, and in addition to the usual matter proper to a calendar, contains an interesting and concise account of Christian and Native festivals, fasts, and observances. It is offered to the public at the very low price of 1 rupee 8 annas, and better "value" for the money it would, we think, be impossible to obtain.—*Central India Times, Jan. 27.*

Our best thanks are due to the Proprietors of the *Bombay Gazette* and the *Times of India* for copies of their abridged editions of the Calendar and Directory for 1866. As usual their typography and general "get up" reflect credit on the presses from which they are issued, while they contain much useful information intended for the general public. We perceive that the list of inhabitants has been divided, the Mofussil and Bombay residents being given separately, thus making it more easy for reference and future corrections. These lists are far more accurate than those for the past year.—*Our Paper, Jan. 1.*

The Bombay Calendar and Directory for 1866.—This useful and elegant publication reached us on Wednesday, and we are glad to perceive that age only increases its excellence. It is as full of information as an egg is full of meat. The price, we are sure, will scarcely cover the expenses of printing and paper. The contents are varied, interesting and valuable. Great care has been taken in compiling the work, and we can only congratulate the Manager of the *Gazette* Press on the success he has achieved. We wish him a merry Christmas, a happy new year, and a long succession of Calendars, with lots of subscribers, who always send the coin when they send for the copy. In this way a feeling of mutuality is engendered, which preserves friendship and survives when fairer fabrics fade.—*Deccan Herald, Dec. 22.*

N.B.—Outstation Orders must be accompanied with a Remittance of Rs. 1-10, which amount will include Postage.

Gazette Press, Fort.

WANTED.

WANTED A PASSAGE.—A Missionary of the C. M. S. wishes to send a Native Christian Boy to England. The Boy can speak English, and would act as a Servant, or take care of a Child. His passage paid to Southampton or if via Marseilles to London, is all that is required. Apply at the Robert Money Institution, Esplanade.

REQUIRED for the Office of the Controller Public Works Accounts, the following Printing Establishment:—

5 Compositors. Salaries from 15 to 20 Rupees.
1 Pressman .... 12 „
1 Inklayer .... 7 „

Apply at the Office on the Esplanade.

A. DAVIDSON Captain, R.E., Acting Controller of P. W. Accounts.

Bombay, 19th April 1866.

GENTLEMEN requiring comfortable BOARD and LODGING can obtain the same by applying to "ALPHA," care of Messrs. ROGERS, COHEN & Co., Meadow Street, Bombay. References given and required. Terms will be found moderate.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, from the 1st May next, a spacious and conveniently situated GODOWN in the Fort. Apply to JAMES W. WRIGHT & Co.

TO LET, the office premises at present occupied by Messrs. R. BELL, MILLER & Co. in Military Square, from 1st May to 31st October next, at Rs. 200 per month. Apply to COUPLAND & Co.

Bombay, 22nd March 1866.

TO LET, a large tile roofed quadrangular SHED, on the property of the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company (Limited), capable of holding about 300 Bullocks. For Rent and Terms apply to the Traffic Office at the Powder Works Bunder.

TO LET, an OFFICE on the First Floor in Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate. Apply to Messrs. M. and M. HEERJEE & Co. in Elphinstone Circle, or to Messrs. JEHANGHIR NUSSERWANJEE & Co. in Apollo Street.

TO LET, several OFFICES in the business part of the Fort, large and small. Apply to N. SORABJEE & Co.,

11, Forbes Street. House & Commission Agents.

TO LET, 7 BUNGALOWS in Grant Road. Rent Rs. 125, 175, 200, 200, 225, 250, and 350 per mensem. Apply to N. SORABJEE & Co.,

11, Forbes Street. House and Commission Agents.

TO LET, a comfortable BUNGALOW on Malabar hill, now in occupation of T. C Anstey, Esq. Apply to N. SORABJEE & Co.,

11, Forbes Street. House and Commission Agents.

TO LET, airy ROOMS near the Court, fit for BARRISTERS' or LAWYERS' Offices. Apply to N. SORABJEE & Co.,

11, Forbes Street. House and Commission Agents.

TO LET, two spacious GODOWNS in the Apollo Street. Apply to REMINGTON & Co.

TO BE LET, OFFICES on the second Floor in Elphinstone Circle, opposite Messrs. Forbes & Co. Apply to Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., 7, Church Lane, Fort.

OFFICES TO LET, from 1st April, the suite of APARTMENTS, formerly occupied by the Scinde Bank, and about to be vacated by Messrs. R. King Gillan & Co. and the Western India Finance and Exchange Corporation. These Rooms are situated in a central position, above the Offices of the undersigned, to whom application should be made.

WALLACE & Co.

TO LET, the PREMISES in Meadow Street, at present occupied by the Central India Financial Corporation (Limited).

FOR SALE.

WOULDHAM CEMENT, of the best and most durable description, is supplied by the undersigned on very advantageous terms. Apply at the Office of NUSSERWANJEE MANOCKJEE PETIT.

No. 9, Church Lane, Fort.

FOR SALE, a handsome second-hand BUGGY, by LEWIS of SALISBURY. Price Rs. 750. Apply to TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).

FOR SALE, about 115 Tons of WELSH RAILS, 65 lbs. to the yard, bored for fish plates. Apply to W. NICOL & Co.

GLASS ICE JUGS, for Champagne and Claret Cup of sizes, 1 quart and 2 quarts.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

FOR SALE, by the undersigned, a small consignment of STATIONERY, including a few LETTER BOOKS. And a few UTILITARIAN ICE MACHINES with POWDER.

13, Meadow Street. JAS. BROWN & Co.

FOR SALE, STEAM ENGINES, both Portable and Horizontal, of from 7 to 40 horse power. Apply to RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

FOR SALE, BOILER PLATES, 6 feet long, 2 to 3 feet broad, and ½ to ¼ inch thick. Apply to DHURUMSEY JEEWA & Co., Iron Depot, Carnac Bunder.

FOR SALE shortly expected, per *City of Madras*, a GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON BUNGALOW, divided into three compartments, with two Bath-rooms attached, projecting Verandah all round, and supported on highly carved and fluted Pillars.

For plan and further particulars apply to the undersigned.

FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.

Bombay, 23rd March 1866.

FOR SALE—

1 40 Horse Power Condensing Engine, complete.
2 Improved patent Brick-making Machines, calculated to turn out 33,000 Bricks per day.
1 Double action Brick and Tile-making Machine.
1 Improved Brick Pressing Machine.
2 Clay Crushing and Pugging Machines.
2 Sets Hoist and Waggon Tippling Machinery.
2 „ of Clay Lifts.
Wrought Iron Waggons, Bridge Rails, Circular Saw Bench, Saws, &c.,—quantity of Spades, Picks, Barrows, Piping, Tools, Stores, &c. &c. For further information apply to

A. D. GRANT,
T. D. MOORE,
Liquidators Bombay Brick and Tile Company (Limited).

FOR SALE.—The Calcutta Press Company (in liquidation) will sell by Public Auction, at No. 2, Dean Lane, Fort, at 3 o'clock, on MONDAY the 21st May next, all the piece or parcel of ground, situate at Howrah in Calcutta, admeasuring 30 vinghas, more or less, with the same right and title as are now possessed by the Company. 5 Nasmyth's patent Cotton Screws or Presses with Engines and Machinery complete, as per invoices, and in the same condition as they now lie at Calcutta, to be removed at the purchaser's expense. The Presses are subject to the usual Royalty payable to the Fort Press Company (Limited).

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

For further particulars apply to FAZUL MAHOMED ESSA & Co., Managers for the Liquidators.

No. 2, Dean Lane, Fort.

ORNAMENTAL GATES AND RAILINGS.—Daily expected to arrive, per *Hanibal*, from Liverpool, a double set of Handsome Cast Iron Ornamental Entrance Gates by the Colebrookdale Company, with 300 feet of Railing to match. Plans may be seen on application to the undersigned.

Just arrived per *Norval* and other ships, Steam Pumping Engines and Fire Engines, by Shand, Mason & Co.
Portable and Fixed Horizontal Steam Engines and Boilers.
Travelling Cranes, Crab Winches.
Blocks and Chains.
Portland Cement.
English Leather Belting, 2 to 6 inch.
Galvanized Corrugated Iron.

FLETCHER AND MITCHELL.

Metal Mart, Boree Bunder, 17th March 1866.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following GUNS, of Messrs. Westley Richards & Co.'s manufacture:—

Breech-loading Carbines, with Moulds, and all complete. Rs. 150.
Double-barrel Guns, 12 Gauge. Rs. 300 and Rs. 350.
A Double-barrel Rifle, 16 Gauge. Rs. 750.
Cartridges, Rs. 55 per 1,000.
Caps, Rs. 6 per 1,000.

1st May 1865. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION at the Rooms of RUTTONJEE DOSSABHOY, in Tamarind Lane, opposite Jaffer's, Fort.

Harness just Unpacked,

A few sets of best German Silver Ornamented double-stitched and buckled Buggy and Carriage Harness, with Saddle Cloths, &c., complete, by Middlemore, of London. Priced moderate to ensure quick sale.

Also just Landed,

One handsome and fashionable Wagonette Mail Phaeton, with hood and canopy, lamps, pole, and shafts, by Jones.

Two ditto ditto with reversible seats to back, lamps, pole, shafts and furniture, by Henderson & Co.

Two Cab Buggies with silver mounted lamps and furniture, by Hutchings and Otto, of Dorchester.

One handsomely shaped small sized Landau Sociable, with lamps and pole, by Startin.

One elegant small-sized Miniature Brougham, with circular class frontage and double venetians all round, by ditto.

One ditto ditto, by Buchanan & Co., Glasgow.

One handsome Cane-bodied Park Phaeton, with lamps, pole, and shaft, by Kesterton.

One handsome Cab Buggy on C. Spring, by Silk.

One slightly used shell pattern ditto, by ditto.

One Pill Box, with lamps and shaft, by Wilson, suitable for Doctors and Brokers, and other Carriages, to be seen at RUTTONJEE DOSSABHOY'S.

14th March 1866.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHARE MARKET.

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

BACK BAYS close at 600 premium: Elphinstones 850 per share; new do. 10 premium; Mazagons 850; Freres 350; United Victorias 1675 per share; Bombay Bank shares 14 premium; Commercials 25 discount. Old Financials 13 discount. Nothing doing. Market depressed.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

EXCHANGE

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight...	2s. 1¼d.
Do. Credits... ..	Do. do. ..	2s. 1¼d.
Do. Documents ..	Do. do. ..	2s. 1¼d. to 2s. 1 13/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	101
Do.	30 days' sight ...	99½
Do.	60 Do. do. ..	98½
Madras	30 Do. do. ..	99
China	60 Do. do. ..	21½

BANKS.

Subscribed Capital.	Nomi. value of sh.	Paid up.	Dividend.	Names.	Rates.
	Rs.	Rs.	pr. ct.		
6,000,000	500	50	16	Agra Bank	105 p ct premium
100,000	250	250	nil	Alliance Bank ...	50 p ct dis.
500,000	200	2-0	5	Asiatic Bank Corptn	10 p ct pm.
......	200	1-0	.....	Asiatic New Issue..	28 p ct pm.
2,140,000	5,000	5,000	8	Bank of Bengal ...	7,000 p ct pm.
1,250,000	250	250	nil	Bank of India ...	.0 p ct dis.
10,45,000	1,000	1,000	8 p ct	Bombay Bank ...	16 p ct pm. ex. d.
7,00,00	25	200	.....	Bombay City Bank	51 p share.
1,000,000	250	150	.....	Bombay Pres. Bank	31 p ct dis.
2,000,000	200	200	Rs 1 p s	Bombay Trading & Banking Association	25 p ct dis.
2,000,000	100	100	.....	Brokers' Banking Company	30 p ct dis.
1,000,000	250	25	nil	Central Bank ...	6 p ct dis.
800,000	200	200	10	Chartered Bank of India A. & China.	(incldg n S 60 p ct pm.
800,000	200	25	.....	China Bank ...	3 discount.
750,000	25	25	11	Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London & China.	95 p ct premium
1,000,000	250	250	10	Commercial Bank...	13 discount.
1,600,000	200	20	14	Comptoir d'Escompte d'Paris	100 p ct pm.
1,000,000	500	500	9	Delhi and London ..	50 p ct pm nm.
625,000	250	25	.....	East Indian Bank ..	40 p ct dis.
4,000,000	1,000	25	10	Hindustan, China and Japan Bank..	6 per share.
600,000	250	100	.....	Imperial Banking and Trading Co..	25 p ct dis.
500,000	200	200	.....	Indian Peninsula London & China Bk.	69 p ct dis.
200,000	100	3	.....	London & Bombay Bk	14 p share.
3,750,000	1,000	1,000	15	Madras Bank.. ..	76½ pm.
1,000,000	500	2-0	6 p ct	National Bank of India	Par.
1,500,000	250	250	10	Oriental Bank Cor	105 p ct pm.
600,000	200	200	.....	Royal Bank of India	50 p ct dis.
750,000	200	100	.....	Scinde, Punjaub and Delhi Bank..	25 p ct pm nm.
....	2 0	100	.....	Guzerat Bank ...	Par.

LAND COMPANIES.

2,000,000	10,000	5,000	.....	Back Bay Reclamation Co.	600 pm. nm.
1,000,000	1,000	1,000	20 p s	Elphinstone Land Co.	850 per share.
1,000,000	1,000	100		New Do..	10 premium.
2,000,000	10,000	4,000	.....	Frere Land Co. ..	350 per share.
110,000	2,000	900	.....	House and Land Investment Co. ..	300 per share
1,00,000	5,000	3,000	.....	Mazagon Land and Reclamation Co..	850 per share.
.....	2,000	1,000	25 p s	Port Canning... ..	200 dis.
.....	10,000	6,000	.....	United Victoria & Colaba Land Co..	1,675 per share.

SHIPPING COMPANIES.

300,000	5,000	3,000	.....	Bombay Ship Co...	No quotations.
250,000	2,500	2,000	25	Coast and River Steam Nav. Co...	
60,000	1,000	1,000	.....	Bombay Landing & Shipping Co. ..	925 per share.
300,000	5,000	1,500	.....	Bombay and Bengal Steam-ship Co. ..	No quotations.
160,000	4,000	2,500	.....	Prince of W. Ship Co.	
150,000	500	500	..	Viegas Patent Slip & Foundry Co.	225 per share.
		1,000	.....	Union Shipping Co. Limited	No quotations.
....	....	1,000	.....	Western India Ship Co.	

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs. 10-2-0
Bank of England Notes	,, 10
Spanish Dollars	,, 225
Carolus	,, 226
Mexican Dollars	,, 220
German Crowns	,, 210
Five-Franc Pieces	,, 223
Bar Silver	,, 106¼
Gold Leaf	,, 15-4-1

PRICE CURRENT, 20th April 1866.

COTTON at Colaba	Per candy.
Dhollera (April and May)..	Rs. 345 to 350
Bhownuggur and Mowa (New).. ..	,, 345 to 350
Surat and Broach (New)..	,, 345 to 350
Porebunder (New)..	,, 330 to 340
Veeraval (New)	,, 330 to 340
Khandeish (New)	,, 325 to 335
Dharwar (now ready)	,, 390 to 395
Hinghunghaut (New)	,, 385 to 390
Oomrawuttee Ackote (New)	,, 345 to 350

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 21st April, 1866, compared with the statement issued on the 14th April 1866:—

LIABILITIES.	14th April.	21st April.
Proprietors' Capital	Rs. 209,00,000	Rs. 209,00,000
Genl. Treasury Balance......	,, 110,68,295	,, 123,48,007
Deposits at Head Office	,, 230,57,559	,, 223,28,515
Do. at Branches	,, 44,76,801	,, 45,34,805
Bank Notes and Bills outstanding	,, 2,32,957	,, 2,24,988
Reserve	,, 10,56,983	,, 10,56,983
Sundries	,, 19,43,214	,, 11,66,801
	Rs. 618,35,812	Rs. 625,60,099
ASSETS.		
Loans at Head Office and Branches	Rs. 83,92,025	Rs. 82,84,326
Credit Accounts at Do	,, 60,58,570	,, 61,02,969
Bills Discounted at Do	,, 224,89,436	,, 227,31,146
Dead Stock	,, 8,04,299	,, 8,10,466
Stamps	,, 12,176	,, 12,749
Balances with Agents	,, 11,92,493	,, 10,77,771
Sundries	,, 25,29,879	,, 10,46,252
Govt. Reserve Cash........	,, 70,68,295	,, 83,48,007
Cash & Currency Notes at Head Office	,, 102,24,575	,, 100,24,686
Do. Branches......	,, 30,64,064	,, 38,21,727
	Rs. 618,35,812	Rs. 625,60,099

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 23.

Ward, Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals T. W., Staff, on duty, from Matheran.
Seton, Lieutenant W. B., 13th Regiment N. I., on leave, from Ahmedabad.
Salmon, Lieutenant W. A., 17th N. I., on leave, from Ahmedabad.
Belcher, Assistant Surgeon J. W., Royal Horse Artillery, on duty, from Bulsar.
Dobbs, Lieutenant A. F., 3rd Cavalry H. C., on duty, from Ellichpoor.
Dougherty, Ensign E. M., 26th Cameronians, on leave, from Ahmedabad.
Dougherty, Lieutenant C. H., 26th Cameronians, on leave from Ahmedabad.
Boyd, Lieutenant Colonel, 11th Regiment N. I., on medical certificate, from Nusseerabad.
Moore, Lieutenant Colonel R. B., 3rd Bombay Cavalry, on duty, from Ahmedabad.
Burnes, Lieutenant S. H., 26th Regiment N. I., on leave, from Tanna.
Martin, Lieutenant Colonel T. W., Royal Fusiliers, on leave, from Mahableshwar.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 23.

Benson, Captain, Royal Artillery, on leave, to Kirkee.
Woodward, Captain, Royal Horse Artillery, on leave, to Kirkee.
Seton, Lieutenant W. B., 13th Regiment N. I., on leave.
Tremlett, Captain, Royal Artillery, to rejoin, to Ahmedabad.
Holland, Major, Commissary General, on duty, to Kirkee.
Dougherty, Ensign E. M., 26th Cameronians, on leave, to Poona.
Dougherty, Lieutenant C. H., 26th Cameronians, on leave, to Poona.
Belcher, Assistant Surgeon J. W., Royal Horse Artillery, on duty, to Kirkee.
Dobbs, Lieutenant A F., 3rd Cavalry H. C, to join, to Bolarum.
Moore, Lieutenant Colonel R. B., 3rd Bombay Cavalry, on duty, to Asseerghur.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Poona, 21st April.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Dated 4th April.—By the Officer Commanding 3rd Dragoon Guards, appointing Lieutenant T. Dawson to act as Riding Master to the Regiment in succession to Captain Blenkinsop, on medical certificate to England.

Dated 12th April.—By the Brigadier General Commanding Bombay Garrison, appointing Surgeon Major Nicolson to the medical charge of the 4th Regiment N. I., during such time as Assistant Surgeon Atkins may be in medical charge of the Colaba Lunatic Asylum.

Dated 13th April.—By the Officer Commanding 1st Battalion 4th Foot, appointing Lieutenant Bromhead to act as Interpreter to the Battalion.

With reference to G. O. C., dated 4th instant, the appointment of Lieutenant J. F. Willoughby, General List, to officiate as Adjutant 3rd Light Cavalry, has effect from the 5th March, the date of Lieutenant Currie leaving the Regiment.

Leave of absence has been granted as follows:—

Lieutenant W. R. Stirk, D/14 Royal Artillery, for 30 days from date of departure, to proceed to Bulsar, on medical certificate.

Captain M. Aytoun, 96th Foot, from 11th to 30th April, to proceed to Bombay, on medical certificate, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

April.			
22 Ottawa (s)	Eastley	Hongkong, April 1.	
Duncairn	Finlay	Madras, March 10.	

DEPARTURES.

April.		
23 Mary Stenhouse	Woodman	Liverpool.
Marilah	Williams	Liverpool.
Impuse	Doughty	Moulmein.
Narval	Taylor	Havre.
Maria Grey	Nacoda	Persian Gulf.
Keerata Roodin	Nacoda	Colombo.

The British ship *Queen of the Seas*, Peters, bound to Liverpool, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
S. S. *Jumna*, for Aden and Suez.
S. S. *Euphrates*, for Persian Gulf.
S. S. *Northam*, for China.
Ship *Tythonus*, for Liverpool.

BENGAL.

ARRIVAL.—April 14th, schooner *Natasso*.
DEPARTURE.—April 14th, ship *Leucothea*.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—April 13th, ship *Robert Barbour*, from Liverpool, April 14th, screw steamer *Bengal*, from Calcutta, and French steamer *Erymanthe*, from Galle.
DEPARTURE.—April 14th, ship *Asia*, for Calcutta.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
THE BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—The new Iron Clipper Ship "MOFUSSILITE," 1008 Tons, MURRAY, Commander, will sail early in May. This Vessel has excellent accommodation for a few First Class Passengers. For particulars apply to
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
21st April 1866.

ENGLISH ACADEMY.—No. 6, GRANT BUILDINGS.—A SCHOOL, for the education of European Children, will be OPENED on the 1st May next, at the above premises.

NOTICE.—CONTRIBUTORS to "PUNCH IN INDIA," who desire their M.S.S. to appear in No. VII., are requested to send them in at once to the Office of this Paper. "PUNCH IN INDIA" will appear regularly on the first of each Month.

TO LET, (from 1st May next), a comfortable upper roomed BUNGALOW at Upper Colaba, now in occupation of S. CRAIG, Esq. Apply to
N. SORABJEE & Co.,
11, Forbes Street. House and Commission Agents.

GAS COKE.—Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Auction at the Gas Works, Chinchpoogly, on FRIDAY the 27th instant, at 4 P. M.: the Coke produced during the ensuing month to be delivered in daily quantities to the extent of 6 Choldrons, or 4 Tons, per day.
Bombay Gas Company, Ld., 23rd April 1866.

NOTICE.—GRANT ROAD THEATRE.—Owing to the severe indisposition of PROFESSOR BUSHELL, the Performance announced for TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, April 25th, is POSTPONED until another day.

SEE TO-MORROW'S ADVERTISEMENT.

MASONIC NOTICE.—The HALF YEARLY MEETING of the District Grand Lodge of Bombay, will be held at the House of H. B. Macculloch, Esq., Paradise Lodge, Malabar Hill, on TUESDAY the 1st May, at 6 o'clock precisely.
By order of the D. G. M.,
C. E. MITCHELL, D. G. Secretary.
24th April 1866.

THE EAST INDIA BANK.—An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the East India Bank will be held at the Office of the Bank, No. 3 Hornby Row, on MONDAY the 21st May, at 3 P. M., to confirm the following Resolutions passed in General Meeting on the 19th inst.:—
1st.—That the Bank be wound up voluntarily.
2nd.—That Mr. Cassumbhoy Dhurrumsey and Mr. Byramjee Cursetjee be appointed Liquidators.
3rd.—That the remuneration of the Liquidators be ten thousand Rupees each.
By order of the Board of Directors,
E. H. WALLACE, Manager.
Bombay, 23rd April 1866.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION. — HIGH COURT.—SUIT No 873 of 1865.
BOMANJEE NUSSERWANJEE.....................Plaintiff.
vs.
THOMAS RANDALL...................................Defendant.
SUIT No. 231 of 1866,
DINSHAW ARDASEER DAVER.....................Plaintiff.
vs.
THOMAS RANDALL.....................................Defendant.
It is hereby proclaimed and notified that on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of April instant, at noon, (under and by virtue of a Warrant for sale of moveable property issued in the above suit on the 10th day of March last) will be put up for sale by Public Auction on the premises, the undermentioned moveable property of the abovenamed defendant.
Sundry Goods and Effects of the said Defendant now in the Shop in 10 Hummum Street, towards the part satisfaction of the sum of Rs. 14,259-8-0 for debt, notarial charges, and interest, and Rs. 453 for costs, which said debt, interest, notarial charges, and costs, in the whole amount to Rs. 14,717-8-0, and further interest, at 6 per cent on such last mentioned sum until payment, and also the costs of the execution on the decree when taxed by the Taxing Officer of this Honorable Court.
The Sale will extend only to the Right, Title, and Interest of the said Defendant in the above specified property.
For further information apply at the Office of the Sheriff of Bombay. A. R. SCOBLE, Sheriff of Bombay.
Bombay, Sheriff's Office, 21st April 1866.

WILL BE READY, 1st MAY,
No. VII.
"PUNCH IN INDIA,"
A NEW ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY PUBLICATION.
LIST OF WOOD ENGRAVINGS.
CARTOON—Late Financial Reform.
HALF SHEET—The March of Intellect.
QUARTER SHEET—The Nuisance of the "Noiseless Footfall" of Servants as experienced by Mr. Spoonington and Miss Gushley.
QUARTER SHEET—The Professor of Electro-Biology non-plus'd for once!
The Local before and after Sir C. W.'s resignation.
The Three Borahs.
Mr. P. in I. taking it easy.
A Capital T in perspective for Dave.
And several other Vignettes.
SUBSCRIPTION FOR 12 NUMBERS, RUPEES TEN. SINGLE COPY, ONE RUPEE.
All communications to be addressed to The Editor of "PUNCH IN INDIA," *Bombay Gazette* Office.
Subscriptions to be made payable to the Manager of the *Bombay Gazette*.

THEATRE ROYAL—GRANT ROAD.
A BUMPER AT PARTING.
FAREWELL BENEFIT
FAREWELL BENEFIT
OF
DAVE CARSON
DAVE CARSON
D—A—V—E CARSON
ON
FRIDAY EVENING, APRIL 27TH,
FRIDAY EVENING, APRIL 27TH,
and most positively the
LAST NIGHT
LAST NIGHT
LAST NIGHT
of the original
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS,
in Bombay, as they leave India by the Mail of the 29th instant.
First time in Bombay of the new Burlesque sketch,
THE POWER OF MUSIC.
First time this season of
ROBERT RIDLEY.
NEW SONGS.
NEW SONGS.
Last time in Bombay of the
HINDOOSTANI NAUTCH.
THE BEST BILL OF THE SEASON.
REDUCTION OF PRICES.
Dress Circle............Rs. 5 | Upper Circle............Rs. 2
Stalls .... ,, 3 | Pit .... ,, 1
Reserved Seat Tickets to be obtained at the Establishment of Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.
Doors open at 8 o'clock. To commence at Nine o'clock.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

THE Overland Mail, per P. and O. Company's Steamer *Carnatic* will be closed on SUNDAY, the 29th inst., at 7 A.M. An after packet will be kept open on payment of the usual fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by stamps) until 8 o'clock A.M. Registered letters will be received until 6 P. M. previous day.

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, APRIL 24, 1866.

IN a recent issue we published *in extenso* the Resolution of the Supreme Government relative to the future construction of hospitals for the armies of India. With all becoming respect for the motives which have actuated the Indian Government in deciding upon this subject, we cannot refrain from expressing our belief that a fatal error has been committed in the sanction which it has given to the continuance of the regimental hospital system in this country. In our late articles regarding the Army Medical Department, we fully exposed the evils of this system, and clearly demonstrated that its cost to the State is perhaps one-half, certainly one-third, greater, than would be necessary were general hospitals established. We consider that the arguments which, in these articles, were advanced against the system of regimental hospital organization are incontrovertible. This system is essentially and incurably bad; and the best thing that can be done is at once to abolish it. Against proposal No. 1 of the Resolution, under review, namely, "that as a rule separate hospitals must continue to be provided for every regiment and detachment; and that general hospitals should in special cases only be constructed for the troops serving in India," the opinions of the Bengal, Madras, and Royal Sanitary Commissions are quoted. Yet, notwithstanding this fact, and the melancholy experience which we have had of the general working of the regimental hospital system, both in peacetime and war, Sir John Lawrence's Government has actually declared in its favour. This may seem incredible, but if any one is dubious of our statement let him consult the Government resolution referred to. In thus resolving, the Government of India has committed itself to a course which can only lead to an incalculable amount of mischief being further done to the Indian armies. It would be quite impossible to have adduced stronger arguments against any utterly vicious system than those to which we have alluded. Neither could any more excellent remedy be proposed than that which we so lately recommended for the radical removal of the many serious drawbacks, nay, great and positive evils which are inseparable from the regimental hospital system. We trust that it is not yet too late for the Indian Government to reconsider and alter its decision as to the applicability of this system to India. It cannot, surely, be doubted that such able sanitary commissions as those of the War-Office, and of Bengal and Madras, must have had very good reasons for condemning the present form of military hospital organization, and particularly as regards the former, for its advocacy of the establishment, universally, of general vice regimental hospitals. So prominently conspicuous are the advantages of the former in contrast with the entire absence of these in the latter, that we cannot conceive how any one who has merely glanced at, far less thoroughly studied, the pros and cons of the two systems, could have the slightest misgiving as to which should be considered the best. For we repeat what we have again and again asserted, namely, that after years of patient study of the present military hospital system, we have totally failed to discover in it a single favourable recommendation. But whether or not the Government of India will, on reflection, deem it advisable to cancel this decision, we may feel assured that, as the general must, at home and elsewhere, replace ere long the regimental hospital system, this Government will, sooner or later, be obliged, although not without heavy losses in men and money, to conform to the views of the home Government in favour of the former. There is nothing whatever, so far as we know, to prevent the existing Indian regimental from being supplanted by general hospitals. On the contrary, every fact and argument goes to prove the urgent necessity of their supercession being as speedily as possible effected. Not only are the Commissions which we have mentioned, and more especially that of the War Office, in favour of the general system of hospitals, but all the members of both the home and Indian medical services, who are not classified as *small men*, are likewise.

Another grave mistake on the part of the Indian Government is its having in this resolution sanctioned the construction of closely aggregated hospital wards, in direct opposition to the recommendation of the Royal Sanitary Commission, that military hospitals everywhere should each consist of a series of widely detached blocks or pavilions, each containing one or two wards, and the requisite adjuncts; and arranged on the chequered or echelon principles. Surely, if in a temperate climate, like that of England or North America, these are the hospitals which are best adapted for the treatment of sick soldiers, they cannot be less suited to a climate like that of India, where contagion is so rife, and everything which tends to the greater or less massing of the sick, especially during the prevalence of epidemics, ought to be sedulously avoided. How often has epidemic cholera broken out in Indian military hospitals, even within the last five or six years, apparently on account of no other predisposing causes than those of crowding and its consequences We regret much to think that these conditions are not likely to be prevented from recurring indefinitely, should the plan of hospital construction as approved of by Sir John Lawrence be sanctioned by the Indian Secretary of State. We, however, sincerely hope that, as to the point, now remarked upon, the Indian Secretary will be guided by wiser counsel than that which, in the present instance, would appear to have misled the vice-Government.

To the reader who has any experience of mess-room life and habits, such a question and answer as the following may be very familiar, as they are very frequently heard:—"Hullo, Smith, are you going out peacocking?" "No, hang it, I'm on duty." Trifling and insignificant as the brief colloquy seems, it implies to the initiated a great deal more than meets the eye. The mere outward circumstance is commonly that of one officer seated at breakfast in plain clothes, reading the newspapers, while to him enters the other got up in the most accurate suit of regimentals. The questions we propose for consideration in this article are:—Why does Smith's being in uniform attract the attention of his fellow officer; and, why does the latter prefer plain clothes when he eats his breakfast, or indeed enjoys himself in any way? The simple fact opens up wide considerations.

In France very many of the officers possess no plain clothes at all; they go everywhere in their war paint; they sit on a bench with a nursemaid, and play dominoes in a *café*, all dressed *point de vice* and brilliant.

In England the traveller may walk all day about any town, even a large garrison one, and never see a coloured coat or the faintest sparkle of a sword, except he stroll at night up to the barracks. Of course we are not alluding to those below the rank of commissioned officers; soldiers are visible in any number. Evidently Frenchmen and Englishmen look upon the wearing of military accoutrements from a very different point of view. They both earn money by their profession, or, as we have heard it succinctly put, get their living by dying; are they ashamed of it? Not at all. The Englishman has probably just as much *esprit de corps* as his continental rival; then why does he not embrace every possible opportunity of showing off his red blue and gold, as many of the volunteers did when the movement was fresh? The difference appears to us to be the result of a variation in the manner of calculating the value of the opinion of society. Every man, French or English, officer or civilian, wishes to raise himself in the sight of others as much as possible; that is merely human nature. The Frenchman says:—"Given certain personal attributes, such as principle, education, manner, and appearance; let them count, say, twenty. Given also social position, such as that involved in the holding a commission; let that count ten. Then I am worth thirty in the eyes of the world; why should I lay aside any one of these advantages, and appear worth less?" Thus the Frenchman. The Englishman says:—"I am a gentleman, and I hope to be known as such wherever I go; the wearing of a coloured garment cannot elevate me in any way, and only serves to inform people that I earn my bread in the army, which is no business of theirs." It is the old contest between pride and vanity. The military authorities have often and often striven hard to make officers wear regimentals constantly, but without effect; and very fortunately so, for the present high tone of the army would be much lowered thereby. Now officers can feel like other gentlemen, and associate with them on equal terms, which they could scarcely do if decked out in singular and gaudy clothes. Who would be seen walking with a beadle?

So much for the wearing of uniform in England. Indian society is altogether so different in every way, that he shall find quite a new class of ideas on the subject. In the first place, the authorities here are far more particular, and on account of the minuteness of the scale of our social system, they are able to exercise a much more rigid supervision over their victims. Why is it that they insist upon the unfortunate Smith's donning war-paint when he goes out calling or to the band? What end is this regulation intended to serve? We were told once that, owing to the number of foreigners who visited our shores, it was thought advisable to look as military as possible. This sentiment was ascribed to Sir W. Mansfield, but is, we are quite sure, far too idiotic to have emanated from his intelligence. Another will use the same argument, substituting natives for foreigners; and this plea has something solid to stand upon, though we think it still insufficient. The feelings of the natives are peculiar with reference to European society. They stroll on the parade ground; there they see a number of soldiers, highly disciplined, moving about like a complex piece of machinery, but all smoothly and in order. They watch the cavalry, or the artillery, and they recognise our physical force. After this the sight of a few soldiers walking about camp, or an isolated officer or two dressed in regimentals, can but act as a bathos, and infallibly weakens the salutary impression derived from a view of the mass. Familiarity, in this instance, may not breed contempt, but it certainly removes the feeling of awe which the spectacle of an assembled army causes in the undisciplined mind. As regards our moral force, every native knows perfectly well that power really his, not in the red coats or the blue coats, but in the plain every day garments of the civil servants. We should say that the observant native probably connects English authority with seediness of attire. Who is more supreme than the quiet looking gentleman who travels about the district with a tent dressed in coarse shooting clothes, or in his oldest and most comfortable suit of grey stuff? Whom does the Prince of an independent State reverence, and *kotow* to? Is it the gaudy officer, drawing a pittance of three or four hundred a month, and liable to all kinds of repression? No; it is the mild civilian, in sober dress, who commands respect as he does the pay. It is thoroughly well known to the villagers, to the soldiery, to the servants, to the *budmashes*, to all classes, that the real rulers of the country are the least brilliant in appearance, and that those who appear before them in gay parti-coloured attire are merely tools and instruments.

The sentiments of the officers themselves on the subject are somewhat complicated, as far as we have been enabled to investigate them. There is, first, the consideration of comfort.

The infantry, we observe, wear a loose serge coat, which is easy enough. The other branches of the service are not so fortunate, and their close-fitting cloth jacket is an utter abomination for this climate; still they are not condemned to wear this off duty, but have a more easy garment which can be put on for "peacocking" purposes. In the hot weather, white clothes are probably the most comfortable dress that can be worn; the loose fitting white tunic enables the wearer to dispense with the waistcoat, and even the collar, of plain clothes; yet this dress is not entirely popular, and the officer rushes to his wardrobe for the unprofessional greys and blacks as soon as he can. There is one reason for this which will be found potent at such times, as there is a chance of being exposed to the sun; this is the fact—that there is no military hat suited to ordinary occasions. Either the pretty, though useless, forage cap must be worn, or the heavy extinguisher used on warm parades. It must not be forgotten, however, that officers in India are the same as officers in England in their feelings and ideas; at least this is the case to a great extent; and we think that they have something of the old leaven in them regarding the wearing of regimentals. They like to "disguise themselves as gentleman," as they themselves express it with no little bitterness; they like to "put off the badge of servitude," to "rub out the mark of the beast." Let it not be supposed that these are the sentiments of "Queen's hard bargains" in particular; they are but the expression of that feeling which leads every man who is worth his salt to wish to be esteemed for himself, and not because he bears his profession and class ostentatiously placarded on his person.

THE *Hurkaru*:—The Governor General has after all sanctioned the present requirements of the Imperial Museum and a fixed establishment, as proposed by Dr. Anderson.

THE same:—The Shindoos of Chittagong lately burnt Mroong village, killed four persons, and carried off to slavery thirty-four men and women. The Pooang Rajah has been supplied with arms to punish them.

LATEST NEWS.

BY THE INDO-EUROPEAN LINE.

Subscription Telegrams.

LONDON, 17TH APRIL.

Fair Dhollera 12d; more doing, but rates not quotably dearer.

Bengal Cotton 9d.

The Manchester market has been less depressed, but closes quiet.

7lb. Shirtings 12s. 3d. to 12s. 9d.

No 40 Twist 1s. 8d. to 1s. 9d.

Stock market firmer, and better prices generally obtainable.

Consols 86⅛ to 86⅜.

Bank discount 6 per cent. Supply of money abundant, but less inquiry for discounts.

The Calcutta mail of March 24th arrived at Suez on April 14th.

LONDON, 18TH APRIL, 6–20 P. M.

No change in the Cotton market.

At the bidding for Council drafts on India the rates were fixed at 1s. 11⅞d. on Calcutta and Madras, and 2s. on Bombay. The former offers would receive 41 per cent. and the latter 57.

The Funds are improving from the increasing probability of peace being maintained between Austria and Prussia.

Consols 86⅝ to 86¾.

NEW YORK, 7TH APRIL.

The Senate has passed the Civil Rights' Bill, by thirty-three against fifteen, notwithstanding the President's veto.

◆

Private Telegram.

LIVERPOOL, 17TH APRIL, 5 P. M.

Cotton market dull.
Fair Dhollera 12½d.
Bank rate 6 per cent.
Stock 780,000 bales.

◆

By Indian Telegraph.

GALLE, 22nd April.

Mail steamer *Nemesis* sailed for Calcutta, and *Orissa* for China.

COCONADA, 23rd April.

Steamer *Burmah*, from Vizagapatam, anchored.

BOMBAY.

TELEGRAPHIC communication between Bombay and Kurrachee was reported perfect at 8 P. M. yesterday.

OUT of about sixty-six candidates who presented themselves for the Moonsiff's examination, sixteen passed successfully.

THE Branch Post Office at Byculla will be removed from the 1st proximo to the wooden building erected opposite the western entrance to the Byculla Church compound.

IT is stated that the Native Pleaders of the Bombay Small Cause Court intend to present an address to J. F. Hore, Esq., before his departure to England.

WE understand that it is contemplated to improve the site of the Marine Lines by laying out new roads, and erecting new buildings. The buildings, it is stated, will be appropriated for officers' quarters.

WE hear that the Government contemplate lighting the Town Hall with gas; and to defray the expenses of fitting up pipes, chandeliers, &c., the sanction of the Government of India has been applied for.

TIME intervals of messages received from Kurrachee between 6 P. M. of the 22nd and 6 P. M. of the 23rd April: max. 27 hours 50 minutes; min. 15 hours 47 minutes.

Latest dates of private telegrams received from Europe by the Indo-European line up to 8 P. M. yesterday, from the United Kingdom 21st and the Continent of Europe 20th April. Oldest dates from United Kingdom 18th, 19th, and 20th, and Continent of Europe 12th and 19th April.

PROGRAMME of Music to be played by the Band of the 4th King's Own Royal Regiment, at the Colaba Bandstand, this evening:—

Quick March ...	"Für Konig und Vaterland"	...Unrath.
Overture	"Norma"	..........Bellini.
Quadrille.........	"Matilda"	..........Coote.
Selection.........	"Haydee"	..........Auber.
Waltz	"Die Neapolitaner"	..........Lanner.
Galop	"Vielliebchen"	..........Berner.

WE stated in our impression of yesterday, that we understood that the Hon'ble Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy had resigned his seat at the local Legislative Council Board. We are now in a position to confirm this statement, and in doing so to add, that Mr. Rustomjee has for some time past contemplated this step on account of ill health; and that on his reappointment last month he intimated to His Excellency the Governor that he would be compelled to resign after the "Poisons Bill," of which he then had charge, had been disposed of.

ON Sunday morning last the Church of England Service in the Harbour was held by the Rev. W. B. Keer, Harbour Chaplain, on board H. M. S. S. *Semiramis*, the spacious quarter deck of which, like that of the *Alfred*, was faultlessly clean and well furnished with chairs and benches. The attendance was good, but as the weather was unusually warm, some inconvenience was felt from the heat, the awnings being only of single thickness and somewhat too low—a matter which it is to be hoped will be remedied on future occasions.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer *Ottawa*, Captain Eastley, arrived in harbour late on Sunday night, with the China and Australian mails. She brings the following passengers:—Mr. Farr; Mr. and Mrs. Schmid; Rev. Conceicoa and boy; Rev. Mr. Mathison; Mr. Buckland; Mr. DeLahasture; Mr. and Mrs. Scott; Miss Rye; Mr. Landeregger; Mr. B. R. Cederstrom; Mr. and Mrs. Williams; Dr. Archocenbault; Mr. Crow; Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Merson; Mrs. Cohen; Mr. Evans; Mr. Lewis; and Mr. Nead.

We give elsewhere extracts from the papers received by this opportunity.

AT the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, before F. L. Brown, Esq., Cooverjee Nowrojee and fourteen other Parsees were charged with having been found gambling in a garden-house at Mahim on Saturday night last. Mr. Nusserwanjee, pleader, appeared for several of the defendants. It appeared that, from information received, Mr. William Austin, of the Mahim division, with a body of native police, proceeded to the bungalow where the defendants were gambling about midnight on Saturday last. The door was open, and the police, obtaining easy access, found the defendants sitting in a circle, in an upper room, with a light in the centre. The first defendant was seen throwing dice, and Rs. 6-2-0 were lying on the floor Rs. 154-8-9 were found upon the persons of the defendants when they were searched. Two of the defendants were discharged, and the thirteen others were convicted and fined twenty rupees each.

WE have been informed that the Members of the Uncovenanted Family Pension Fund of Bombay have, with the sanction of the Governor, submitted a requisition to the Supreme Government, praying that they may be allowed interest on the balance of their deposits in the Government Treasuries, at the rate of six per cent., instead of five per cent., to which rate it was reduced in 1864.—*Indian Daily News, April 17.*

THE barque *Abdul Mejjed*, J. G. Peton, Master, from London to Colombo and Cochin, sailed from the Downs 8th December, crossed the Line 6th January 1866, had a fair passage until the 19th of February, when she experienced a cyclone, lost sails, masts and bulwarks, and threw cargo overboard, in Lat. 39½ South, Long. 61 East. Lost the South-East trades in the India Ocean on the 1st March, in Lat. 16° South and Long. 76° East. Since then experienced nothing but light variable winds and calms. Sighted Galle on the 27th inst.—*Ceylon Overland Bimonthly Examiner, April 15.*

SPORTING.

BOMBAY RACES.—1867.

A MISTAKE occurred in the prospectus of the Bombay Races as published on Saturday. The particulars of the following races were incorrectly supplied; they should have appeared as follows:—

THE DERBY.—Rs. 400 from the Fund, added to a sweepstakes of 5 G. M. for Maidens named on 1st September, when the Race will close. For all Horses. 1½ mile. Weight for age. Entrance 20 G. M. The winner of the "Forbes Stakes" 7lbs. extra.

THE GREAT BOMBAY SWEEPSTAKES.—100 G. M. each, H. F. 2 miles. For all Maiden Arabs. Weight for age. Winners once during the season to carry 4 lbs. extra, twice 7 lbs., and oftener 10 lbs. To close on 1st May 1866, and horses to be named the day before the Race.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS MADE AT THE GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

LATITUDE 18° 53′ 30″ North; Longitude 4h. 51m. 16s. East. Height of Barometer above the Sea, 37 feet.

1866.	Date.		April 16th.	„ 17th.	„ 18th.	„ 19th.	„ 20th.	„ 21st.
Wind.	Movement in 24 hours.	Miles.	87·0	98·5	131·8	100·4	87·3	131·3
Wind.	General Direction.		E.; S. W.; W.; N. W.	E.; S. W.; W.; N.; W.; W. N. W.	N. W.; E.; S. W.; N. W.; N. W.	W.; N.; N.; N. W.	W.; S. W.; W.; N. W.	W.; S.; W.; W. N. W.; N. W.
	Minimum Temperature of the Air, read at 9½ A. M.	°	74·1	74·0	73·5	74·0	74·0	75·1
	Maximum Temperature of the Air, read at 9½ A. M. on following day.	°	86·5	85·5	86·0	86·7	86·0	85·4
Mean Daily values, derived from 24 hourly observations.	Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded =3 parts.)		0·0	0·7	1·0	0·3	0·8	2·6
Mean Daily values, derived from 24 hourly observations.	Relative Humidity of Air.		0·768	·754	·764	·790	·731	·727
Mean Daily values, derived from 24 hourly observations.	Dew point.	°	71·7	70·6	71·5	72·4	69·8	70·0
Mean Daily values, derived from 24 hourly observations.	Wet Bulb Thermometer.	°	74·1	73·2	73·8	74·5	72·7	72·9
Mean Daily values, derived from 24 hourly observations.	Temperature of the Air.	°	79·9	79·2	79·3	79·3	79·4	79·7
Mean Daily values, derived from 24 hourly observations.	Barometer corrected to 32° Fahr.	inches	29·791	·819	·843	·840	·860	·866

MELANCHOLY SUICIDE BY A SHIP CAPTAIN.

DR. HEWLETT, Coroner, held an inquest yesterday on board the *Ambrose*, touching the death of Mr. Edward C. R. Cotter, master of the ship.

Mr. William Tickell, the second mate of the ship, said—The deceased was captain of this ship, and was 29 years of age. The ship arrived in Bombay on the 14th inst. from Queenstown. The deceased had been ailing all the passage, and I believe heard of the death of his sister on his arrival. Since this time he had been very much depressed in spirits, and complained of pain in the head. Since Saturday he had eaten nothing. Last night, about 8-30 p. m., I, the chief mate by name David Jones, and the deceased were sitting in this cabin. The deceased partook of a cup of tea and two wine biscuits, and when he had finished them I asked him if he would take any more. He replied "no." I asked him if he would go to bed. He said "yes," and took off his shoes and stockings, and went into his cabin. The mate, Mr. Jones, followed him into his cabin, when the deceased told him to shut the door opening into the passage. As he wished it shut the mate shut it. I saw, from where I was sitting, the deceased walk across the cabin to go, as I thought, to the sofa for the purpose of taking off his trowsers. Immediately I heard a noise as if he were vomiting. I called to Mr. Jones that the captain was sick. Mr. Jones and I ran into the cabin, to hold his head. Before we could get into the cabin the captain recrossed it to the place where the washing-basin is situated. I saw blood on the floor, and pointed it out to Mr. Jones, who said that the captain had burst a blood vessel. Immediately afterwards Mr. Jones said "he has cut his throat." The captain was still standing by the washing-stand, and the blood was pouring out in a stream from his throat. I ran out with Mr. Jones to call assistance, and on our return the captain was lying in the position just viewed by the jury. I have noticed that the deceased's behaviour has been strange since our arrival. He was a very temperate man. I do not know whether he had sustained any money losses. I think the death of his twin sister must have preyed upon his mind.

Mr. David Jones said—I am the chief officer on board the ship *Ambrose*, and live on board. I have known the deceased during the last five months, during which time I have sailed with him. He had been ailing during this time, suffering constantly with indigestion. We arrived in this harbour on the 14th inst. After the deceased received his home letters on arrival, he became depressed in spirits. He told me that he had heard of the deaths of several of his relatives, and amongst them of his twin sister, of whom he was very fond. The deceased's appetite entirely failed during the last week, and he partook of but very little food. About 3 P. M. yesterday, he came on the poop and said "I cannot bear it any longer; send for a doctor." I sent the second mate on shore for a doctor, but he returned without having found one. Whilst the second mate was on shore, the captain was laying down in his cabin. I sent to try and get a doctor elsewhere. The captain was asleep, and when he awoke about 8–15 P.M., I asked him how he felt. He replied "all right." I told him I had sent for a doctor, and he replied he did not want one. He complained of great thirst. I asked him to take a cup of tea, and he got up from the bed in which he was lying and came into the saloon. I noticed that he had shaved off his moustache, and I asked him the reason of his having done so. He said he did not know, and added "Where has all the light gone?" He thought it was morning. He took a second cup of tea, and ate, on my pressing him, two small wine biscuits. While he was drinking the tea, he appeared to become lethargic, and said that he felt "silliness coming on him," and that he could not help it. I asked him to go to bed, and take off his waistcoat and trowsers. He went into his cabin and stood by his bed, which is close to the door opening into the passage. This door was open and the deceased told me to shut it. I told him it was better open as he would get more air. He insisted on having it shut. I came through the saloon to the passage to shut the door, when the second mate, who was in the saloon, called out that the captain was vomiting. We rushed into the room, and the second mate said, "Mr. Jones, that's blood." I thought the captain had burst a blood vessel, and said so. The captain, before we had got into his cabin, had crossed over to the side of the bed by the washing stand. When I looked closer at him, I saw the captain had cut his throat, and blood was pouring in gouts out of it. He never spoke. I ran out to call for assistance, and on my return I found the captain lying in the position just viewed by the jury. Four days ago I remarked that the deceased was becoming irritable in manner and different to what he was usually. I had no suspicion, however, that he would commit suicide.

Dr. A. N. Hojel, acting Surgeon to the Coroner, who had examined the body, stated that he saw an incised wound on the front and left side of the throat. The windpipe and gullet were divided, and the great blood vessels on the left side of the neck were likewise divided. Such a wound might have been caused by the knife produced before the jury. From the position and direction of the wound, he should be of opinion that it was self-inflicted.

Verdict.—The deceased committed suicide while labouring under a fit of temporary insanity.

FORT POLICE COURT.—23RD APRIL.

(BEFORE DOSABHOY FRAMJEE, ESQ.)

WILFUL DISOBEDIENCE OF LAWFUL COMMANDS.—A seaman of the British ship *Hydrabad*, named Henry Ankram, was placed at the bar of the police, charged with the wilful disobedience of lawful commands, in refusing to do duty on board the said ship.

The prisoner pleaded guilty to the charge.

His Worship advised him to go on board and do his duty, when the prisoner stated that he would not do so unless he got liberty to go on shore every Sunday. He was sent to the House of Correction for one week with hard labour.

GAMBLING.—Eduljee Dadabhoy, Jehangir Ruttonjee, Dorabjee Cooverjee, Byramjee Bhickajee, and Amroota Luxumon, were respectively placed at the bar charged with being found gaming with dice and money in Dhobie Talao. The prisoners pleaded guilty to the charge, and were sentenced to pay a fine of five rupees each.

FURIOUS DRIVING.—Hasson Hoossein was charged with driving his buggy in Fish Bazaar Road, in a manner so rash and negligent as to indicate a want of due regard for the safety of others.

From the evidence of a policeman it appeared that on Sunday evening, at 7 o'clock, the prisoner was driving his buggy in a most reckless manner in Fish Bazaar Road. An old woman was nearly being knocked down.

The prisoner had nothing to urge in defence.

His Worship fined him ten rupees.

OBSTRUCTING THE PUBLIC THOROUGHFARE.—Canjee Mooljee, who pleaded guilty to the charge of obstructing the Khuruck Road by keeping a quantity of firewood thereon, was fined two rupees.

THEFT.—Pedro Salvadore Dias was placed at the bar, for stealing a turban, a waistcoat, and an handkerchief, of the aggregate value of Rs. 4-8, the property of Bhagoo Jeevajee. The complainant is a hamal in the Free Church. On Sunday night last, before going to bed, he kept his turban on a peg. On the following morning, when he awoke, he saw the prisoner going away from his hut. He called out to him, but he gave no answer. Upon this the prosecutor ran after and caught him, and found the turban in his hand.

His Worship convicted the accused, and sentenced him to be imprisoned for two months in the House of Correction with hard labour.

SUSPECTED OF THEFT.—A Mahomedan named Hasson Juggoobhoy was placed at the bar, charged with having in his possession a quantity of cotton and three gunny bags, worth one rupee, which may be suspected to have been stolen.

The prisoner pleaded guilty to the charge, and was sent to the House of Correction for one week with hard labour.

DESERTION.—Thomas Guthrie, seaman of the British ship *Bates Family*, was placed at the bar of the police on the above charge.

The prisoner pleaded guilty.

Mr. William Hogg, master of the *Bates Family*, stated that the prisoner had deserted from the ship in one of the three boats which were alongside the ship, along with the man Atkinson, who was convicted of the same charge on Monday last.

As he appeared to be sick at the time of his apprehension he was sent to the hospital, from where he was discharged yesterday. He was found on the Bunder by Captain Salt, and brought on board. As the prisoner had borne a good character before, he was unwilling to press the charge if the prisoner consented to pay all the expenses incurred on his behalf, but this the prisoner refused, and he was compelled to proceed against him.

His Worship then told the prisoner to think well about the captain's offer, whose leaning towards him was favourable. The prisoner said that he was prepared to go to jail, but not to pay anything. He was therefore sentenced to four weeks' imprisonment in the House of Correction with hard labour, his Worship remarking that he had sentenced his companion the other day to six weeks on the same charge, but as the captain had given him a good character he had given him only four weeks.

LAW.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

Tuesday, 17th April.

(BEFORE SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD.)

THE AGA KHAN CASE.

L. H. Bayley, Esq., H. M.'s Advocate General, vs. Aga Khan and others.

Mr. Scoble (who began his address this afternoon) addressed the Court on behalf of the relators and plaintiffs, following up the remarks of his learned senior, Mr. Anstey. In the course of his speech he said he was informed that Aga Khan, the first defendant in this case, was of the age of 75 years or thereabouts. His career, he said, had been chequered to a degree beyond even that of Oriental soldiers of fortune, for he had not only been an actor in great events in this country and in his own, but he had added to the religious qualities which he now claimed for himself political and military achievements of no light description. The relators and plaintiffs admitted—and even he himself could scarcely carry his claim further—that he was one of that class of Musalmans designated *Syuds* and treated with respect by the Musalman community as being descended by direct line from their great Prophet. They said, however, that it was as a Syud and as a Prince only, that he had obtained the respect and the contributions of the Kojah community. But he claimed to carry his title beyond that which they were disposed to allow him, and to add to the qualification of Synd, which he enjoyed in common with thousands of Mahomedans at the present day, the distinction of *Pir* or saint—a distinction which was not recognised by the Koran, but which had been created by ambitious persons for their own purposes.

His Lordship—You deny that he has any claim to be considered a *Pir*?

Mr. Scoble—Yes. We say that, although there are *Pirs* recognised by Mahomedans, yet that is a distinction which they have no right to claim by the strict law of Islam. It is merely a usurpation on the part of those who profess to bear the title. This Syud, coming as he does from one of the most celebrated families in Islam (if it be true that he is descended, as he claims and is understood to be, from the "Old Man of the Mountains," the Chief of the "Assassins") was recognised in his youth as belonging to an old and respected and powerful family in Persia—so respected and powerful that the then Shah of Persia did not hesitate to give him his daughter in marriage, and to bestow upon him the government of one of the provinces under his rule.

His Lordship—What province was that?

Mr. Scoble—The province of Kerman, I understand. I believe his pedigree is founded more upon tradition than upon actual knowledge, and I hope we shall be able to obtain information on this point from the mouth of Aga Khan himself. On the death of the Shah, Aga Khan fell into disagreement with his successor; and having attempted to raise a civil war against him, was met by him in battle, defeated, and forced to fly into Afghanistan. It was before these events in his history that he kept a caravanserai in the neighbourhood of Teheran, and procured a considerable increase to his revenue by providing pious Kojahs and others who made the pilgrimage to those parts, with board and lodging; and it was also before his rebellion and expulsion from the kingdom of Persia that, being harassed by his creditors, he sent his grandmother to Bombay to work upon the feelings of the Kojahs of this place. Mr. Scoble went on to describe certain documentary evidence which it was intended to put in, including the two powers of attorney given by Aga Khan at different times to the agent he sent to Bombay, and affidavits sworn in connection with the bill filed in 1829. From this evidence he showed how great a change the claim of Aga Khan had undergone since that time. The bill referred to was filed on behalf of Aga Khan, but ultimately withdrawn.

The Court rose at 5 P. M.

Thursday, 19th April.

THE above case was resumed this morning.

The Advocate General called the attention of the Court to a notification in an Extraordinary of the *Bombay Government Gazette* of the 10th instant, promulgating the Letters Patent for the High Court, Bombay, and referring to the first two clauses which revoked the Letters Patent of 1862, from which it appeared to him to be doubtful if the present Court had jurisdiction in the present case. The learned gentleman referred to the Act for establishing the Courts.

His Lordship said that the present case was a record of the old Supreme Court.

Mr. Scoble thought that it was disposed of by the Act.

Mr. McCulloch—That was the *old* Act.

Mr. Scoble said that Act had never been repealed.

His Lordship said that Act had never been repealed; the new Act commenced by reciting that Act, and that the Queen in Council had power to make new regulations. All the records of the old Supreme Court were records of the High Court.

The Advocate General said that Act gave the Queen power to revoke such parts as she thought fit. He asked his Lordship to take a note of what he had submitted, in case anything should occur afterwards.

His Lordship did not think there was much in it. All the records of the old Supreme Court were to be records of the High Court, and all proceedings were to be continued in the latter which had been commenced in the old Supreme Court. That being so in this cause it appeared to him that it must be continued in this Court. There was nothing in the objection, but he would take a note of it.

Mr. McCulloch urged the same objection as made by the Advocate General.

His Lordship still held that he had jurisdiction to entertain the suit.

The Advocate General here intimated to the Court that Mr. Taylor had been instructed by Mr. Leggett to appear on behalf of Dhurrumsey Poonjabhoy.

Mr. Scoble then resumed his argument by referring to the movements of Aga Khan after 1830, who, he said, from some place near Teheran issued a bull of excommunication against those of his late followers who had not responded to his impost of 12½ per cent. It did not appear that he was occupied in prayer as a saint or *Pir* between that time and 1845, but as a soldier. Referring to Major Rawlinson's despatches it appeared that Aga Khan had in 1842 gone to Candahar on the skirts of General Nott's force, and that he had with some 200 horsemen accompanied General England's force when that officer led a part of General Nott's army across the Bolan Pass into Sind. He remained faithful to the British in Sind, but he did not evince so much fidelity towards the Ameers of Sind, for by Sir W. Napier's book he was one of the first to give information to the British Government in regard to the rebellion of these Ameers. In March 1843, when he entered Sind with his 200 men, he got engaged with the Ameer's troops, when he had to fly with about 40 men to the British camp at Hydrabad. He received a small pension from the British Government. The same authority, however, went on to say that his conduct was so suspicious, that he was very closely watched, and, in consequence of some religious intrigue in which he was engaged, and having failed in his design, came to Bombay in 1845, and revived his design upon the Kojah community. The learned gentlemen then proceeded to read a document—on the records of the Court—which was addressed to the leading gentleman of the Kojah community of Bombay, appealing to any one who entertained the same feeling towards him, to give, according to their will, to the Makki the offerings they might be able to apply to him. This was not compulsory but only from love and good will. He then exhorted them not to dispute with one another, but to let him adjust their affairs in uniformity with the usages of his virtuous forefathers. If he had continued to act according to the sentiment therein expressed, there would have been no necessity for this suit, or that of 1830. In 1850 an information filed set out that there were 400 Kojah families in Bombay and 100 in Salsette; at the present time it was supposed that there were 1,000 such families in Bombay and Salsette, which went to show the gradual usurpation of that defendant.

His Lordship said that might be so, but in his mind it went to strengthen his case. They were an ignorant race, and it was difficult to say that they were Suni Mahomedans, and difficult to show that they had any rights independent of the rest of the Mahomedans.

Mr. Scoble contended that the Sunis had a right to any portion of the funds they might have contributed to against the Shias, and that this change of faith could not affect the question; even if the right of excommunication or outcasting could be made out by Aga Khan, it could not be made to affect the right of the outcasted according to Act 21 of 1850. He was surprised with that law upon the statute that Aga Khan should have been allowed to put forward such a statement. The first information stated that the Kojahs were originally Hindoos converted by a Mahomedan teacher, Sudrodeen. The answer to that statement merely said that they were some centuries since converted to Mahomedanism. Aga Khan in that answer did not then set up any right to a Pirship, or head of the Kojahs. He did not speak of his ancestors with any degree of certainty fifteen years ago, as being such. Reticence continued throughout the whole of the bill. It was necessary, as they professed the Mahomedan faith, that they should follow the tenets of the Koran. He did not speak of their conversion to the Shia faith, or even that he or his ancestors were Shias. The revenue which was derived from fees on marriages, deaths &c., was stated to amount to from Rs. 6,000 to Rs. 10,000 yearly, and it was believed that there was accumulated a considerable quantity of valuable property, and that the copper cooking utensils kept in the Jamat Khana were available for the use of the whole of the caste at a small expense on occasions of caste dinners. The defendant admitted that the whole of the Kojah community had a right to use the Musjid and to visit the Durgah or tombs, and that it was the custom that poor Kojahs should be buried at the expense of the Jamat. He also admitted that most of the money belonging to the trust fund had been contributed by the poor of that community. He arrived in Bombay in 1840, when the whole of the Kojahs attended his durbar and acknowledged him as their head and Pir; large sums of money were contributed to him. That he took possession of the Jamat Khana, and there lodged a portion of his family and Afghan followers. He then said that he had always been acknowledged by the majority of the Kojah community as their head and Pir, and claimed the right of expelling refractory members of the community from the caste, but not excommunicating them from Paradise. He claimed, as their spiritual and temporal head, the property and also his right to interference in the appointment of Mukhi and Kamaria. He said that he could not, being himself a Syud, marry or consent to any member of his family marrying Kojah women, but that they were not prevented from doing so any more than any other sects of the community. The use of the Jamat buildings and the cooking pots were available to the whole of the caste except to those who had been excommunicated. The sect of Ismailis considered him to be their head or Pir, and that anything done by the managers of the caste would be subject to him as such Pir. Aga Khan, in his first answer as to his being the head of the Ismailis, admitted that all but a few made over the fund to him, by which it was evident that he was never recognised by the whole of the Kojah community, but only by a majority. The learned gentleman then proceeded to say that the defendant had changed about from time to time, but still asserted his right, and yet, when asked to give a proof of such right, he could only say that he was recognised by the majority. In the original bill he had only claimed to be the Pir or head of the Kojahs in Salsette and Mahim. Referring to the answers of some other of the defendants the learned gentleman submitted that they in no way supported the pretensions of the Aga. Some of these people are doubtful about their origin, and said nothing in respect to having been converted by Sudroodeen. They say they paid contributions to Aga Khan, because he was considered to be a Synd, a descendant from Fatima, the daughter of Mahomed. That such presents had been given to him not as a right, or such as could be recovered in a Court of Justice, but were quite voluntary. It had been usual for them to raise subscriptions for the benefit of the whole of the community, and in that way considerable property had been accumulated, and that their affairs had been managed by persons belonging to both the rich and poorer members of the community under the Jamat. That all the trust deeds, except one, being the death bed gift from a widow woman to Aga Khan in his own right, had been made for the whole of the community. They denied that he had the sole right of excommunication, but only to the extent sanctioned by the Jamat, and they recognised in him no independent right whatever. The Jamat did not excommunicate, but the *Pontifex maximus* or chief head.

His Lordship said, referring to para. 30 of the statement, it appeared that the Jamat had the right to excommunicate.

Mr. Anstey said that it appeared from documents before the Court that certain parties had been excommunicated by Aga Khan's orders, and that they were afterwards readmitted by his desire.

His Lordship thought that he made the Jamat the executive parties.

Mr. Anstey said that the defendant in para. 11 of his answer said that he had the power of expelling from the caste such who were disobedient.

His Lordship—Yes! I see that it is so.

Mr. Scoble continued, and said that these parties admitted certain things, but in doing so they went no further than to say that he (Aga Khan) as a Syud had certain rights and privileges by consent of the Jamat and no further. That he had at first claimed the balance of the fund that remained after disbursements had been made for charitable and religious purposes, and how he went beyond such claim as a Pir, and asserted his right as absolute owner to the immovable property, all of which, with the one exception previously referred to, was held in trust for the Kojah community. The learned counsel then commented upon the statement of another of the defendants, who, fifteen years ago, denied that Sudroodeen was of the Suni persuasion, and that Aga Khan acted then in subordination of the Jamat, while at the present time he swore that the Jamat acted in subordination to the Aga. The same party went on to state that the relators had no right to any share in the distribution of this property, to which the learned gentleman remarked that it was clear that the greater part of such property had been given by persons who were neither Shias or Sunis before he (Aga Khan) was born, and that it was plain their alleged change of faith could not affect their claims. The same party stated that there were no notes of any decree in the first suit. He also said that Aga Khan was a Syud, and not a Pir, of the Kojahs. All he, the learned gentleman, would say was, that it was difficult to tell how Shia propagandism would have been allowed under a Suni prince. The presumption was that all the endowments had been made to Suniism. History and tradition both showed that Suniism prevailed at that time.

His Lordship observed that it was shown in the document before him that they adopted these Suni principles of faith out of fear.

Mr. Scoble, after some further comments, said that they contended that they had always been Suni, as far as they had been Mahomedan Mussalmen, like Englishmen, in religious belief, they followed very much as to what their education and forefathers had been. They had their marriages performed by the Kamaria in accordance with Suni belief. The Kazi, who was a Suni, was resorted to by the Kojahs. It had been one continuous pretence on the part of Aga Khan to take to himself the control over the Kojahs, and an attempt to set himself above the law. His connection with them commenced when he was selected by them to be their Pir or saint, not in consequence of his being a Syud and a relative of the Royal family of Persia. They assisted him from time to time with voluntary contributions out of respect to his necessities. Upon his own statement it appeared that if he was their real Pir or saint, they gave him very irregular contributions, and for some time no contributions at all. The embassy of his grandmother showed that, the allegation being that the old lady came here with her two lieutenants, and begged a small sum of money on his behalf, and then made a claim for more.

His Lordship was understood to say that it was somewhat doubtful what were the original trusts, and also the origin of the Kojah community.

Mr. Scoble said one could not go within the breasts of men. Profession was the test.

His Lordship put an imaginary case of a missionary founding a colony of Protestants, and that they afterwards, through fear, took part in or performed Roman Catholic service; that did not prevent them from being Protestants nevertheless.

Mr. Scoble submitted that profession could only be the subject into which a court of law could enquire. He believed that they must have conformed under fear to Suni rites or tenets.

His Lordship.—Suppose there were no distinction between the tenets?

Mr. Scoble said the profession of the Shia faith was not known till 1861. He submitted that no Court of Equity should take notice of a mental reservation. No mental reservation was taken notice of in the trial of the Gunpowder plot conspirators before Lord Coke. He submitted that that would be so, whether it related to Sunis or Jesuits. They had vested their property for the benefit of the community, not for Aga Khan.

Mr. Macpherson said that he had nothing to add to what had already been said by his two learned friends.

Bapoojee Morojee, a clerk in the office of the Registrar and Master in Equity's office, produced a bill filed in 1829 by Sha Hossein Ali Peer Sardi against Kojah Hubbibhoy Ebram and others. It was filed on the 8th December 1829.

The Advocate General objected to the admission of such evidence, on the ground that it was not admissible, as there was no proof that it was a bill filed against his client.

His Lordship ruled that it was not evidence against Aga Khan.

The Advocate General contended that it could not be put in as evidence against his client, as there was no proof that his seal had been attached to the document purporting to be a power of attorney. He submitted that before the other side could do that they had fifty steps to take.

His Lordship said that he was with the learned Advocate General to some extent.

Mr. Anstey explained that he did not intend to put the document in then; he only wanted it read and marked for identification.

The Advocate General objected most strongly against it being received.

His Lordship said he was not yet prepared to have it marked.

Mr. McCulloch also objected to its being put in or even marked.

Mr. Anstey could not see how they could ever get to the commencement of the case for the plaintiffs if these objections were allowed. He contended that if any document was admissible, this one was. Aga Khan, it was known, had acted through his agent, both here and elsewhere, against the refractory members of the Kojah community, and had even excommunicated them through his agent for money due, and then the money was paid some years afterwards. Did not that authorise the agent to resort to legal means and to the filing of the bill?

His Lordship said a bill had been put in, and he found the alleged plaintiff, Aga Khan, had filed a bill which had been resisted succesfully by certain members of the Kojah community. It was alleged that the agent had instituted a suit against these Kojahs without the authority of Aga Khan. That bill could not be put in as evidence against that defendant, unless it could be so proved. Therefore he decided that the bill could not be used as evidence against Aga Khan.

Mr. Anstey then proposed to put in the answer to the bill.

The Advocate General and Mr. McCulloch both objected.

His Lordship ruled that the document was inadmissible.

Mr. Anstey then tendered the affidavit of the agent, who filed the bill, and also one relative to the execution of a power of attorney.

The Advocate General objected to their admission.

His Lordship said he was not called upon to decide as to the admission of the bill at the present time. The bill might be admissible afterwards.

The Advocate General urged that they had not proved by whom they were made, or that the document had any reference whatever to Aga Khan. As at present advised he submitted that the Court would not receive it as evidence against his client.

Mr. McCulloch also objected.

Mr. Anstey replied to the objection, urging that the seal on the document was sufficient.

His Lordship said that he was with Mr. Anstey as to the admissibility of the document. It would be for the other side to show that the seal was not genuine. The document being upwards of thirty years old it proved itself.

Mr. Anstey contended that Aga Khan must have been held to have fixed the seal and also authorized the extension of attorney.

The Advocate General submitted that there was no sion of the power thing to identify the document.

His Lordship said that the only question was, whether he could receive the piece of paper he held in his hand for what it was represented to be?

The Advocate General asked his Lordship to take a note of his objection if he decided against him.

His Lordship observed that all documents more than thirty years old proved themselves. The question was whether Aga Khan did authorise the bill to be filed. That was the purpose for which it was put in. It was in the power of the defendant to come into Court himself and give evidence. He ruled therefore that the document was so far admissible.

It was then by consent of counsel on both sides understood that the notes of the Judge should be taken, as though taken by the Prothonotary on the Plea side.

Mr. Macpherson then proceeded to read the material parts of the affidavits relative to constituting the power of attorney and as to the prosecution of the suit; they were dated respectively 15th and 28th April 1839. The Persian translations were about to be read,

When the Advocate General and Mr. McCulloch objected.

His Lordship took a note of the objection.

The documents were then taken as read and admitted.

Mr. Anstey then tendered as evidence the warrant of attorney by Meer Abdool Cassum.

This was also objected to, but the objection being overruled by the Court, it was admitted.

Mr. Anstey proposed to put in the bill.

The Advocate General and Mr. McCulloch both objected to its reception.

His Lordship admitted the bill, subject to the objection urged.

Mr. Anstey then put in the answer of the defendants, Hubbibhoy Ebram and ten others, in 1830.

The Advocate General objected to the admission of the documents on the ground that they were put in by confederates with the present relators.

Mr. McCulloch objected on the same ground.

His Lordship said that it would be important to know what were the opinions of these people in 1830, and they would be good evidence in respect of that

Mr. Anstey said that that was the chief reason why they were put in.

The documents were then put in.

Mr. Anstey tendered a certificate in the cause by the Registrar of the Court in 1830.

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The Advocate General objected to the admission of the document on the ground that it was not endorsed.

Bapoojee Morojee proved that he had produced the paper put in from the records of the office.

The Advocate General still objected to its admission, urging that there was no seal attached to it, and also that there had been no proof of even the existence of such an officer.

His Lordship overruled the objection, and the document was admitted.

As the Court was about to rise, Mr. Anstey intimated that it was his intention to call upon the defendant, Aga Khan, to be examined on the following morning.

Friday, 20th April.

On the case being resumed, Mr. Anstey asked his Lordship to order the defendant, Aga Khan, to be called.

Aga Khan was thereupon called in the usual way, but did not appear.

Mr. Anstey did not consider it necessary to put in the bill of 1850, because he was of opinion that the present suit should be treated as supplemental to that one; and observed that the Chief Justice had ordered it to be so treated in June 1863. Therefore it would be only necessary to mark certain passages in the answer.

Mr. Scoble then proceeded to read portions of the answer of Aga Khan to the bill of 1850.

Objections were thereupon raised by the counsel for the defendants as to what passages should be read.

His Lordship overruled the objections.

Mr. Scoble resumed the reading from the documents, the whole of which had previously been referred to.

Shortly afterwards the question relative to the non-appearance of Aga Khan in Court was again raised, when, Venayek Cassinath, a clerk to the solicitor to the relators, was put into the witness box, when he solemnly declared that he had, on the 12th October last, personally served the defendant, Aga Khan, with a process.

The Advocate General objected, on the ground that there was no proof of any translation having been served.

The witness said that the subpœna was in English, but that he had himself translated it to Aga Khan in Hindustani, who appeared to understand it, and said, very well.

On being cross-examined by the Advocate General, the witness said that Aga Khan was in a carriage at the time. He had served no translation with it. Sometimes copies of translations were served with the process, and sometimes not.

The Advocate General submitted that the 51st rule on the Plea side provided that a copy of order or process, &c., should be served, and a translation in a language understood by the person on whom it was served, when that person was not a European. Therefore he objected to the service in the present case, as no translation in accordance with the practice of the Court had been served; and because no proof had been given that his client knew a word of English. He also objected on the ground that it purported to call upon the defendant to appear personally upon the 12th October last, at which time there was no suit before the Court as now constituted, the suit at that time having been brought in the name of the late Advocate General; the present suit being a perfectly different one.

Mr. Anstey argued that a bill amended was the original bill. It was both original and amended. He submitted that no prejudice had been done in respect to the first objection, as it was explained to the defendant at the time and admitted by him. It was not true that a translation of the subpœna had never been served.

His Lordship said that it seemed to be the practice to serve such subpœnas through an attorney and not the Sheriff.

His Lordship, after referring to one of the officers of the Court, said that it appeared to him that the service had been properly effected, and was therefore sufficient.

Mr. Anstey was about to put in the document, when His Lordship stopped the learned gentleman, and said that it appeared by the common law rules that the Sheriff or other person serving an order or process from any part of the Court on any person not being a European must serve a translation with it.

Mr. Anstey said that the rule did not apply to processes served by attorneys, but to the sheriff.

His Lordship considered that it applied to all processes.

Mr. Anstey then referred his Lordship to a letter of Messrs. Kier and Ramsden, which he considered showed a waver of objection.

His Lordship could not take cognizance of the letter, as it was late in point of time. On the question before him he held that proper service had not been made, the translation not having been given with the subpœna. The service was therefore defective.

Narayen Sudanund, clerk to Mr. Khunderao Morojee, solicitor to the relators, said that he had served a copy of a notice on Messrs. Keir, Ramsden, and Prescott, solicitors, or the 16th instant.

Mr. Anstey put in the notice to produce Aga Khan.

Balajee Hemraz, one of the relators in the suit, stated that he had lately endeavoured to find Aga Khan (whom he knew) both at his residence at Mazagon and in the Bhendy Bazaar. He went up to the door of the compound, not inside. He was afraid to go inside, because he belonged to the opposite party. Some of Aga Khan's sepoys were there, and he was afraid they would assault him if he attempted to go in.

The Advocate General objected to the question being put, or to what the sepoys said.

His Lordship thought it might be good evidence as to whether the defendant was in or not.

The Advocate General said they ought to call the sepoy.

His Lordship overruled the objection.

Witness said he asked whether Aga Khan was there. The sepoy replied that he was not and that he was gone out. He was then asked where he had gone, when he said that he did not know.

Mr. Anstey then asked his Lordship for an order to compel the appearance of Aga Khan.

His Lordship said that he could not give an order, as no proof of service of subpœna had been shown. He would however take a note of the application. His Lordship was of opinion that it was not necessary that Aga Khan should appear, but if it was shown to be so, proper steps must be taken to do so. It seemed to him, from the papers before the Court, that it would have been better, so far as his own case was concerned, for him to have been present.

Mr. Anstey said that, on referring to his own notes, he had endeavoured to produce the defendant in accordance with the wishes of the Court.

His Lordship did not think that he could have actually expressed himself in that way.

The subject then dropped.

Mr. Scoble proceeded to read from the answers of Premjee Jewraj, and Durumsey Poonjabhoy as to the trust property, from that of Noor Mahomed and others in regard to the number of Kojahs in Bombay, as to their descent from Hindoos, &c., as to the appointment of the Mukhi and Kamaria and their duties. He then came to the second answer of Aga Khan in reference to his right of expelling members of his community from the caste, his claims to the funds. &c., also the statement wherein that defendant set forth that he supposed that Chief Justice Perry only expressed his personal opinion on the late suit, and that such opinion was given in the way of advice to the parties for the settlement of the dispute.

Mr. Macpherson then read passages from the answers of Assoo Gumjee, Mahomed Yusuf Moorgay (the Kazi of Bombay), and Hubbibhoy Ebram.

Mr. Anstey followed by reading portions of the answers of Allaruckia Soomar and seven other defendants.

The Court adjourned at about a quarter to 6 o'clock.

Saturday, 21st April.

The case was resumed at the sitting of the Court this morning.

Mr. Anstey called Mr. Khunderow Morojee, solicitor to the relators. He said he caused a subpœna to be issued from the Court to Aga Khan, and also a translation of the same in the Persian character. He went personally with it to Aga Khan's bungalow at Mazagon at 7 o'clock on the previous evening. Went into the compound, and there met a police ramoosee and a peon of the defendant's. He told the peon that he wanted to see Aga Khan for the purpose of serving him with a summons. The peon informed witness that Aga Khan was not in Bombay, and that he had gone on an hunting excursion, but did not know where. He, on being asked, said that he saw the defendant there four or five days ago. Witness then asked the peon if he could not see some of his sons or methas? The peon replied that there were no males in the house, no one but ladies being there. Asked him when he expected Aga Khan to return. He replied that he did not know. Witness was still endeavouring through his clerks to serve the summons. The peon told him, as it was Circar's business, that he might serve it on him. Witness declined to do that, telling the peon that he wished to serve it personally. He was not able to say that Aga Khan was out of the jurisdiction of the Court, or where he was.

Dinnanath Moroba, clerk in the Sealer's office, produced a book purporting to be a note book of Sir Erskine Perry's when Chief Justice.

Narrayen Dinnanath, second translator of the High Court, had been employed in that department for the past 26 years, and was one of the interpreters in the time of Sir E. Perry, and was also there when that Judge was first appointed. He was acquainted with Sir Erskine's handwriting. Looking at the note book before him he felt satisfied that the whole of the writing therein was that of Sir Erskine's (with the exception of the headings). He remembered the great Kojah case being tried, and believed that he was present in Court as an interpreter during that trial. Did not remember exactly the date, but thought it was in 1850 or 1851. He firmly believed that he was present when the Chief Justice gave judgment in that case. Aga Khan was one of the defendants in the suit. Witness, however, believed that he was not present in Court. He believed that the suit was about certain property belonging to the Kojah community. Witness recollected Sir Erskine Perry leaving India in 1852. Did not recollect who was Registrar at that time. Remembered Mr. Blacquire, who was Registrar during some part of the time when Sir E. Perry was a Judge of the Court. He also remembered Mr. Dickenson, formerly an advocate of the Court, but could not identify his handwriting. Did not remember whether he was one of the counsel in that case. Neither did he remember whether Mr. Holland was.

Bapoojee Morojee was recalled, and produced a book purporting to be a "minute book" of Mr. Blacquire's, Registrar of the Court in 1850 and 1851. The minutes of evidence in two decrees were produced from the records of the office. He was acquainted with Mr. Blacquire's handwriting.

John Domingos Rozario had been head clerk in the Prothonotary's office for the last 23 years. He remembered Mr. Blacquire, the Registrar. The papers produced were in his handwriting. Mr. Blacquire was Registrar in the year of the great Kojah case. He also knew Mr. Dickenson, an advocate of that Court. The paper produced (notes of judgment) he believed to be in his handwriting.

Elkanath Ragooba, stated that in 1851 he was managing clerk to Mr. Burn, solicitor to the relators in the Kojah suit. Was present at the hearing of that suit in 1851. Mr. Dickenson and Mr. Holland were counsel for the relators. Witness heard Sir Erskine Perry deliver judgment in that suit in favour of the relators. He was quite certain it was a judgment which he delivered on that occasion.

The Advocate General objected to the reception of this evidence, on the ground that it was not the best which could be produced. The evidence, the learned gentleman said, of reporters or some other competent persons, should have been produced.

Mr. Anstey contended that it was good evidence. That the Court was open to the public, and that the merest idler present on that occasion was competent to give evidence, in support of which he cited several English authorities.

His Lordship was of opinion that the evidence was admissible.

Witness said that the Judge declared that Aga Khan had no right to exclude any member of the Kojah community from the caste. The paper produced was in witness's handwriting. He prepared it, and then sent it to Mr. Dickenson. It was prepared immediately after the judgment was given by the Court for the relators. He prepared it from the rough notes on the counsels briefs. It was endorsed by Mr. Burn. Witness received it back from Mr. Dickenson with another paper in that gentleman's handwriting. He read it at the time, and believed that the rough notes were a correct account of what the Chief Justice said.

Mr. Anstey proposed to put in the paper as evidence, and said if the other side objected, then he proposed that the paper should be read by the witness, and taken as his own evidence.

The Advocate General objected to the first alternative, as it was in his opinion an attempt to give in evidence what the rules of the law said was not evidence. He thought the proper way was to call in evidence those who were present at the trial, and took notes of the proceedings, so that they could be cross-examined as to their accuracy. In support of his objection the learned gentleman cited *Taylor on Evidence* pp. 485-86 (*Sec.* 49). The learned gentleman submitted that notes taken by counsel were not more valid than notes taken by the Judge, and were certainly not entitled to so much respect as notes of the evidence taken in the case by the Judge himself, in support of which he cited the well known case of the *Mayor of Doncaster vs. Day.* (*3rd Taunton.*)

Mr. McCulloch also objected.

Mr. Anstey said a Judge did not take notes of what he himself said. He contended that the evidence was the best that could be given.

His Lordship apprehended that, if they had Mr. Dickenson and Mr Holland before them and their notes were put in their hands to refresh their memory, and they said they were correct, they would be admitted.

Mr. Anstey asked the Court to receive the notes as evidence, to save time.

His Lordship was clearly of opinion that the documents were admissible *per se*. The same objection did not apply to putting them into the hand of the witness.

Mr. Anstey asked the witness to read the notes to refresh his memory.

Witness then went on to state that he was present in Court when Mr. Dickenson and Mr. Holland were taking these notes on their briefs, and that he made a copy immediately after of the judgment.

Mr. McCulloch submitted that the copy could not be admitted.

Mr. Anstey said a few words in reply.

His Lordship said the question was, whether these documents fell within the rules of what could be put in the hands of a witness to refresh his memory? He thought that they did, and therefore decided that they could be so used.

The witness was then requested to sit down and read the paper through, so that he might be enabled to refresh his memory, in the manner ruled by the Court.

Mr. Anstey in the meantime proposed to put in the notes taken by Sir Erskine Perry on the trial.

The Advocate General and Mr. McCulloch both objected.

His Lordship overruled the objection.

Mr. Anstey thereupon put in the note book which was marked from page 191 to page 219; and afterwards the Registrar's (Mr. Blacqurie's) minute of decree.

Witness, continuing—Sir E. Perry in his judgment expressed the opinion that the Court had jurisdiction in the case. He decided that the right of ownership and enjoyment of the property mentioned in the information belonged to the Jamat of the Kojah community. He stated that the property appeared to have been formed by the voluntary contributions of the Kojahs, made from time to time. Aga Khan, he held, had no right to interfere, and had entirely failed to establish his right to demand contributions from the Kojahs. With regard to the Jamat Khana, the burial ground, and the other immovable property, he said the right to use it belonged to all the Kojahs; and that the right to use the pots and utensils also belonged to all the Kojahs. The disposal of young heiresses in marriage rested, he held, with the friends themselves, and Aga Khan had no right to interfere in this matter. Sir E. Perry said Aga Khan had no right whatever to the property mentioned in the information. He said that the right of disposing of the property belonged to the Jamat—that is, the caste.

Mr. Howard, in explanation, said the word Jamat had two meanings, one being the whole caste.

Mr. Anstey said that, for the purposes of this case the word meant all the male members of the community above fifteen years of age.

Examination continued—Sir E. Perry said Aga Khan had no right to expel persons from the caste, and that neither the English nor the Mahomedan law afforded a basis for such a right. He also said that only the Jamat had the right to appoint Mukhi and Kamaria. He said nothing of the right of Aga Khan to interfere in those appointments.

Mr. Scoble—Just refresh your memory by looking at that para. (handing him notes of Sir E. Perry's remarks.)

Witness—Oh yes, he did say Aga Khan had not any right to interfere in the appointments.

Mr. Howard objected to answers being put into the witness's mouth in this way;—but the objection was overruled.

Witness, continuing—Sir E. Perry specified the Jamat Khana, the burial ground, and the Musjid as having been founded by the contributions of the caste people.

Cross-examined by the Advocate General—I am 65 years of age, and have been for 25 or 26 years an attorney's clerk. At the time of this judgment I was managing clerk to Mr. Burn. Witness was examined at considerable length with a view to ascertain from him whether he thought he had an accurate, reliable memory, and he was also questioned with reference to a late case which was conducted by his present master, Mr. Crawford, and of which witness had charge—viz. *Oriental Financial* vs. the *Mercantile Credit and Finance Association*—which it appeared was dismissed on account of the negligence of witness, but afterwards restored on the solicitor paying costs. Evidence of this sort was taken at some length.

His Lordship—I am not prepared to say that in some quarter to which this case may go the evidence which I have just taken down may not have some effect; but I confess that so far as I am concerned it seems to have none.

The Advocate General—I shall certainly conduct my case in the manner which I consider best for the interests of my client, and if it does not satisfy your Lordship I cannot help it.

The witness, after one or two more questions, was dismissed.

Rahimbhoy Hemraj was called, and, examined by Mr. Anstey, deposed as follows (his evidence being interpreted)—I am a Kojah, and a China merchant, residing outside the Fort. I am about 36 or 37 years of age. My father, Hemraj Jeeva, one of the relators in this suit, died about three years ago. He had been Mukhi, appointed by the Jamat. During his life while he was Mukhi I acted for him. Since his death another Mukhi, Daya Mahomed, has been appointed, but I, notwithstanding, continued to assist and take part in the management of the affairs of the community. I have a considerable amount of knowledge of the customs and practices of the community. All my life my religion has been that of the Mahomedan Sunis, and that of my father was the same. I have been instructed in the Koran to a certain extent. I don't read it in the Arabic.

His Lordship—Have you ever read any portion of it in any language?

Witness—I have read portions in the Arabic characters, but understanding only a part of the meaning. I have had it explained to me in a gloss. The Koran is explained by *Moolvees* and *Moolahs* to those who do not understand it.

His Lordship—What language do the Kojahs speak in Bombay?

Witness—We speak Kutchi, and also understand Hindostanee and Guzeratee. The Moolvees and Moolahs explain the Koran to the illiterate in Bombay. That interpretation of the Koran to those who do not understand it is common amongst all Mahomedans. There is a tradition amongst us that Sudroodeen, of the school of the Sunis, converted our community to Mahomedanism. There are several books which mention him. I know a book called "The Hundred Ceremonies," which is in use amongst the Kojahs to this day. The book is under the name of Sudroodeen. It has always been in use so far as I recollect. That book is adapted for the use of us Kojahs, and not for that of any other caste. The book was used when we were all Sunis, and I don't know whether it is used by those who have become Shias or not. It is being translated in the offices of the High Court at present: it is in the Guzeratee language.

Mr. Anstey—Is there any impediment to the marriage of any of your community with a Synd or any other orthodox Mahomedan?

Witness—Yes; daughters in our caste are not given in marriage to one of any other caste.

Mr. Anstey—Is there any impediment to the marriage of a male?

Witness.—There is no legal impediment, but the caste would object to it.

Mr. Anstey—What do you mean by caste?

Witness—The whole community.

Mr. Anstey—Is there any religious impediment?

Witness—No.

Mr. Anstey—Can the community, or can they not, prevent such a marriage?

Witness—The Jamat can say whether it should be done or not.

Mr. Anstey—Can they prevent it?

Witness—In cases of daughters they can, but sons sometimes marry Mahomedans out of the sect. There are many *Pirs* and Syuds amongst us. I never till four years ago knew of Pirs and Syuds being Shias; they were Sunis from the beginning. One or two Syuds, who are the servants of Aga Khan, have acted as Shias of late. I never knew a Pir or Syud of the Kojah community who was a Shia. Of course, persons who are not of our religion cannot participate in the enjoyment of the property of the Jamat. The Sunis are the persons qualified to participate in it, and nobody else. I first became personally acquainted with Aga Khan about eighteen years ago, just after his arrival in Bombay. At that time the community respected him only as a Syud. Since that time he has ceased to be recognised as a Syud, because I have found by reference to books that he was not a Syud; that is, since the coming in of his answer of 1851. I have seen in his answer the reference he makes to Hassan Ali Zakara Salam. I have investigated the pedigree of that person; and on account of these investigations I have ceased to recognise him in the capacity of Syud. I prepared an account of his pedigree from the book called *Rauzat-a-Safar* (the national history of Persia)

By His Lordship—The book is written in Persian. I do not understand it, but I have had it read and explained to me. What I mean to say is, that many of the party to which I belong have serious doubts as to Aga Khan's being a Syud.

By Mr. Anstey—We believe him to be a Mogul. The prayers which are used in our Musjids are Suni. There is a great difference between Shia and Suni forms of prayer. The Suni *Kulma* is "There is no God but God, and Allah is his Prophet." The Shias add the name of Ali. They add the words "Ali walli Allah," which I believe mean that Ali is a man of God. There is a difference between the Shias and Sunis with respect to washing dead bodies before burial. The Shias bathe the body first with *bori* water, then with camphor water, and then with pure water; the Shias wash the dead body with water and earth. There is a religious qualification necessary on the part of those who wash the dead; the Sunis will not wash the dead bodies of Shias, and *vice versa*. It is against the religion of the Sunis to wash the bodies of those who were opposed to their denomination. Sunis partake of the food of Hindoos; Shias do not. There is a difference also in regard to the forms of marriage, and the form of the contract of marriage. The difference in that respect is great. Among Sunis the place of marriage is the house of the bride; with the Shias the place may be the house either of the bride or the bridegroom, or any other place. Among Sunis the marriage is not performed for any specific time; it lasts for life time unless there is a divorce. There is a species of marriage among Shias called *mihtat*, which lasts for two or four months, or any specific time: this does not prevail amongst Sunis. The Sunis pray at five different times in the day; the Shias three times. The former in their prayers use the names of God and the Prophet; and the latter use the names of God, the Prophet Mahomed, and Ali. Sunis fold their hands upon their body in praying; the Shias keep their hands by their side. The Shias in the act of prayer rest their forehead on a piece of dry earth on which something is written; the Sunis do not. As to public prayers, with the Sunis the Moolah mounts a pulpit and repeats a prayer in the name of God, the Prophet, and the four Kalifs, Oboobeker, Osman, Omar, and Ali. The Shias curse the Kalifs, with the exception of Ali. There is a difficulty which prevents a Shia in this country from obtaining the services of a Moolah when he wants them; they require that he should be perfect in character and in body; if he is not, he can't be a Moolah. The Sunis do not require those extraordinary conditions in a Moolah. The Sunis are therefore provided with Moolahs; the Shias are not: the consequence is that the latter are obliged to say their prayers separately. I know a prayer used among the Sunis called the *Sunnut* or additional prayer, which is rejected by the Shias, and which is a necessary part of the Suni's daily prayer: otherwise he could not be a Suni. The Shias use a prayer called the *Jourat* in praise of the twelve Imams; the Sunis reject it. The Ismaili Shias believe in six Imams, the others in twelve. In addition to the three Kalifs who are cursed in the prayers of the Shias, they curse Eyesha, the favourite wife of Mahomed, and her three daughters. The Sunis are not at liberty, according to their law, to profess a faith in which they do not believe. They are not at liberty to practice mental reservation in such cases. The contrary is the case with the Shias, who consider it meritorious to practice mental reservation where they apprehend any danger. In all those particulars which I have enumerated, the Kojahs have always sided with the Sunis and been against the Shias. According to tradition respecting Sudroodeen, he came from Mooltan, when he converted our community. Some people are of opinion that his native place was near Bokhara. He had, according to tradition, no connection with Persia. Sudroodeen is regarded as a *Pir* or saint; and as Shias have no *Pirs* he could not be one of them. According to tradition his place of burial was a Suni place: if he had been a Shia he would have been buried at Karbela near Bagdad, being a great man. I know that Aga Khan's mother, who died at Kutch, and his son, who died in Bombay, were buried at Karbela. Sudroodeen is said to have been buried at Oonch near Mooltan in India. Tajdin, his descendant, was buried in Sind, and Kabirdin at Oonch, where their tombs still stand to the present day, and are a place of pilgrimage for Muslims of Suni faith. I remember the erection of a tomb by Allaruckia Soomar and Khakee Puddumsy, the Mukhi and Kamaria, near to the tomb of Peer Mahomed Shah in Bombay to the memory of Aga Khan's son. They did it clandestinely, by night. That was the first time that any tomb was raised there in connection with the family of Aga Khan. This was about nine or ten years ago, after the decision of Sir E. Perry.

The Court then rose.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.—21st April.

(Before N. Spencer, Esq.)

Moolchund Ruttonjee vs. Goverdhundas Nurrotumdas.

Mr. Hormusjee appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. Nusserwanjee for the defendant.

In this action the plaintiff sought to recover the sum of Rs. 500, being money paid by him to the defendant on the 27th July 1863, under an agreement, in terms of which the defendant was bound, under a certain contingency occurring, to refuse the amount.

Mr. Hormusjee briefly stated the facts of the case, and referred to a very lengthy correspondence that had passed between the parties. The plaintiff was the purchaser of Fazendary ground from one Chappa Bhundaran: and it was contended that the bargain having fallen through he was entitled, under the agreement, to cover the sum claimed. By one of the clauses of the agreement, the defendant agreed that, "in the event of this bargain paper being cancelled or going off, the Rs. 500, which has been received from you, are to be paid back; and in respect thereof, this receipt has been given in writing."

Mr. Nusserwanjee, in defence, urged that the event had not happened to entitle the plaintiff to claim the amount, for the bargain paper had not been cancelled, neither had the bargain gone off. Chappa was always in a position to convey her property if the plaintiff paid, the balance of the purchase money. The latter, however, raised private objections to a good title to the property, in order to escape his liability under the agreement.

Evidence was then called on both sides, the lengthy correspondence between the parties, which was admitted, showing the real state of things.

His Honor, in delivering judgment, observed that the question mainly rested upon the construction of the bargain paper, by which Rs. 1,000 were agreed to be given by the plaintiff to the defendant, as remuneration for his trouble in causing Chappa's ground to be sold. It distinctly provided that, in the event of the bargain going off, the defendant was to refund the sum of Rs. 500. The question before the Court was whether, upon the correspondence and the evidence called, the Court could come to the conclusion that the exent had happened which was to oblige the defendant to refund. No evidence had been called to prove the cancellation of the agreement. The plaintiff might have a right to recover if he succeeded in proving that Chappa had not a good title to the ground, but there was no evidence before the Court to show that she had not, or had failed to make out a good title. The mere fact of the plaintiff alleging that the ground stood in the name of another person, was not sufficient *per se* to induce the Court to believe that she had not a good title to convey to him. The plaintiff was therefore, nonsuited with costs.

(Before Moroba Canoba, Esq.)

Chitalal Choonilal vs. Tyabally Hussonally and Co.

In this action the plaintiff sought to recover from the defendants, father and son, the sum of Rs. 168.7.4, being the balance of account for goods sold and delivered as per entries signed in the plaintiff's book.

Mr. Nusserwanjee appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. Jehangir for one of the defendants, the father. The other defendant appeared in person.

Mr. Nusserwanjee, in opening the case, stated that the parties in the case kept Boree shops. The defendants conducted their business in the name of Tyabally Hussonally, the junior member of the firm. Both signed in the name of the firm—sometimes the father, and at others the son signed entries in the books of those with whom they dealt.

Mr. Jehangir denied any partnership existing between the defendants, and pleaded the general issue of "not indebted" in behalf of his client.

One of the defendants, the son, admitted the plaintiff's version of the story and the amount claimed.

Evidence was gone into at considerable length. On behalf of the plaintiff, several merchants were called to prove that the defendants traded in the name of the son; and the witnesses produced their books, in some of which the resisting defendant had given his signature in the name of the firm. On behalf of the elder defendant, it was attempted to be shown that he had nothing to do with the shops, and that the son was sole responsible party.

His Honor, upon the evidence adduced, gave a verdict for the plaintiff with costs.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE TESTIMONIAL BY THE SIRDARS OF THE DECCAN TO SIR BARTLE FRERE.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Sir,—Having noticed several allusions, both in the Vernacular and English newspapers, written under the impression that the form of Testimonial from the Sirdars of the Deccan and their friends to His Excellency Sir Bartle Frere has not yet been decided upon, I have much pleasure to state that His Excellency the Governor has graciously acceded to the proposal that, as a work of art, a grand state portrait of His Excellency should be painted by the artist Mr. Theodore Jansen, who is now amongst us. Accordingly the work is in progress, and as soon as it is completed it will be placed in the Council Hall at Poona.

RUGHOONATHRAO VITTHUL VINCHOORKUR.

Nursingpoor, 22nd April.

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THE FIRE IN DOONGEREE COOLIE STREET.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Sir,—My attention has been called to a letter, which appeared in the *Times of India* on Saturday last, signed "C. H. M.," commenting upon a para. which appeared in your impression of the previous day in reference to the fire in Doongeree Coolie Street. Now, as I happened to be present on the occasion referred to, perhaps you will kindly allow me to make the following remarks.

From what I know of Mr. Inspector Moffatt I am certain he does not seek the lion's or any share of praise in public print, for doing nothing but what is his duty. The only gratification he may wish to obtain is to be convinced within himself that, on such occasions, he does all in his power to save the lives and property of the community he serves under; also, if his superiors are satisfied with the manner in which he exerts himself, he feels more than compensated, and freely resigns the lion's share to those who may wish to have their exertions brought to the notice of the public.

It should be borne in mind that, when a person rushes into print, he ought to be able to substantiate all he says. "C. H. M." must be blind when he says that there was no police engine at the place where Mr. Baird was working the engine belonging to the Elphinstone Land and Press Company. Long before Mr. Baird thought of getting the E. L. and P. Co.'s engine, one of the police engines and the second that was working, were doing good service, and were got ready under the direction of Mr. Inspector Moffatt, and worked by Mr. Constable De Lastic; and it appears, afraid Mr. De Lastic's clothing would take on fire, the engine belonging to the E. L. & P. Co. gave him a good soaking, until he threatened to take something harder than fists to the person that was directing the hose from the Railway.

If there is any science in holding a hose and directing a stream of water on smouldering ruins and on a level with where Mr. Baird was standing, surely there is a science in chimney sweeping, as these individuals now-a-days use machines.

PANYGYRIST.

P.S.—I forgot to remark that by Mr. Baird's foresight in his work, the pipes was laid across the rails and must have stopped the traffic for a considerable time, which is another "feather in his cap" for his exertions.

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BOMBAY, COAST, AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Sir,—Observing that the shareholders of this Company have lately been asked to pay another call of Rs. 100 per share, it may be worth their while to know the very unsatisfactory manner in which, for some time past, the Malabar Coast line has been managed, or rather *mismanaged*.

For fully the first half of the season the coast steamers plied regularly, and I presume (barring the very poor accommodation for passengers) gave satisfaction. Since February, however, the manager, or he with the directors, seem to have supposed that with a limited number of steamers an unlimited amount of work might be gone through and a largely increased (*possibly* remunerative) trade carried on.

Accordingly steamers were advertised to sail to Kurrachee, the Red Sea, and the Persian Gulf, and a weekly line of steamers was established to Goa, calling at some petty ports in the way. Now, without speaking of the last mentioned line, the available steamers for the first three, *together* with the usual Malabar Coast line, were, I believe, five in number. Two of these having gone to the Red Sea and one to Kurrachee or the Persian Gulf, only two have been left for the principal line on the Coast. The inevitable result has followed, and for a month or two past it has been impossible to depend with any confidence at all on the advertised dates of arrival and departure.

The captains of the *Tilly* and *General Havelock* deserve the greatest credit for doing their best to keep up to time, but even their efforts cannot overcome impossibilities. The steamers advertised to leave Bombay on a Saturday at 2 p.m. has in the majority of cases lately not reached Bombay from Cochin till *that very day*, or even not till the Sunday or Monday following!

Now I would ask, is such a course of proceeding likely to gain the Company any credit, or the shareholders any dividend? How can there be time for discharging or shipping cargo at Bombay, for coaling, and for necessary repairs? Is it just to the executive on board the steamers, to passengers and shippers who have taken tickets or received shipping orders on the faith of an advertisement?

It is not, nor is it just that twelve hours should, after all annoyances and delay in Bombay, be spent at Carwar (pretty place though it be) taking in a paltry forty tons of coal. Two days behind time on a trip that only occupies five altogether is, I should think, too much for most people to endure. The mismanagement lately has given just cause for a growing discontent and displeasure at the whole concern.

Shareholders would do well to call in question a line of policy which, if persisted in, must prove suicidal to the Company on the Malabar Coast.

20th April. MALABAR.

◆

A COMPLAINT.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Sir,—I am but a small creature to take the great liberty of asking you to print my humble complaint; but if you please, Sir, I am the tiger cub now confined as above in a cage in the Victoria Gardens. A few days ago two very nice gentlemen came to see me. I knew they *were* gentlemen because they did not hit me with their sticks to make *me* snarl, and *them* laugh. But they passed a few remarks which I think you ought to know of. From the private pinion of a kite, who seems to think my scanty dinner is meant *pro bono publico*, and swoops down on it with, I may say, lawyer-like precision, I extracted a big quill with which I indite these lines. These gentlemen said this: "What a shame to keep this unlucky little beast in such a small cage; he hasn't room to turn himself, and it's all wet and dirty and miserable." "It would be a good thing to poison the poor little devil and put him out of his misery," said the other. "But why not make a pucka house with plenty of room in it and good drainage—here is plenty of room in this botanical desert, and gradually get together a fine collection of animals?" Then they went away, feeling very sorry for me, who am, indeed, dear Mr. Gazette, the most unhappy animal under the sun. It would be nice to have a protection against the heat rather thicker than half an inch deal. But I need not dwell on the subject. You have an observant eye and a prespicacious intellect; come and see me, and plead for me. But if you can't get me put into a decent house with others of my kind to disport withal, please don't agitate to have me shot or poisoned, for I have a better plan than that. I heard from some ladies the other day that H. E. Sir Bartle Frere is shortly going to Mahableshwar; to use his own suave language, "I am sure he would have great pleasure in doing anything for me that lay in his power." Please ask him to take me. I know he has a spare cocked hat box, and if he will put me in and keep me between his legs all the way, I will promise to be still as any mouse, and when we arrive in Mahableshwur he may turn me out at the bottom of his compound. For the future *I* will take care, but I have a secret hope of one day catching between my now incipient incisors the calf of the learned botanical gentleman who has put me into such vile *duresse*.

THE TIGER CUB AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.

In a cage, Victoria Gardens, 23rd April.

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THE COMMERCIAL BANK.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Sir,—Looking to the probable serious effects to the holders of Commercial Bank shares in Bombay, in consequence of the intelligence conveyed in the subscription telegram published in your columns to-day—that the Bank had met with losses to the extent of 48 lacs of rupees,—I think it due to the holders of such shares to say that the losses of the Commercial will be found to be but a third of the amount stated. During the last two years 14 lacs were carried to the original reserved fund of 17 lacs, making 31 lacs in all. These 14 lacs make up the full amount of the estimated losses, leaving the original 17 lacs intact. Now a Bank such as the Commercial with 17 lacs of a reserved fund, after deducting bad and doubtful debts during a most extraordinary financial season, can scarcely be considered in a bad position, and the shareholders need not sacrifice their shares in a collapsing market by throwing them away under the intelligence conveyed in an erroneous telegram. I am sure the officers of the Bank will gladly satisfy any enquiring shareholder of the present position of the Bank, and thus bring back confidence.

There is surely more than enough in the present financial condition of Bombay to satisfy the most arrant mischief-maker, without the resort to untrue telegrams to increase the panic. I wonder whether a new class of buyers of Commercials are waiting to pick up the shares when the present holders are frightened into parting with theirs at a ruinous discount!

The telegram that conveyed the intelligence of the loss of 48 lacs can scarcely be said to be merely an error in figures, for the concluding information that 9 lacs had been lost in speculation seems to point to a desire to inflict injury. Unfortunately the time selected for transmitting the information to Bombay was well chosen for producing an immediate depressing effect upon people who were already suffering heavy losses on Bank shares in a rapidly falling market. Before the mischief could be remedied many men may have suffered heavily either through ignorance or fear.

Bad as matters have been in Bombay, and averse as your journal has always been to speculation of every kind, I am sure you will agree with me in believing that it is necessary now to do what can be done to restore confidence where that is possible under intelligent and trustworthy information.

Your immediate contradiction of the error in the telegram will doubtless do good. But I think the Bank officers would be only doing their duty to their constituents by making as full a statement of present affairs public as is possible.

I know something of the position of the Commercial Bank, and therefore I send you this letter. I am not officially connected with this or any other Bank, neither am I a holder of Commercial stock. I am also

23rd April. NO SPECULATOR.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

(*From Our Own Correspondent.*)

BARODA, 21st April.

We have been favoured by a visit from Professor Vanek, the Apostle of Prestidigitation. The Guicowar gave him the long Durbar room to perform in; it made a very good little theatre, the stage being erected at one end, and illumined both by numerous candles and oil foot lights. M. Vanek's gilt tables and gay apparatus gave the scene a very jocund appearance, and the comical jargon of the professor and his interpreter added much to the general hilarity. Three performances were given. I suppose they were all of a similar nature, so that the one I saw may be taken as the exponent of the rest. Of course, as you have seen this gentleman in Bombay, I am not going to give you a detailed account of his tricks, most of which, however, are rather old; though, being well performed, they served to astonish the natives. After a few words of introduction, which I take the liberty of paraphrasing, the professor began his series of miracles:—

"Baroda to witch the Arch-conjuror, Vanek,
Brings marvels and tricks, sleight of hand and mechanic.
In Bombay, the crest-fallen city of Panic,
He pleased all his friends, Hindoo and Brahmanic,
Marathi, Parsee, Hebrew, Mussulmanic.
At home he has gained many plaudits Britannic,
Austrian and French, Italian, Germanic,
Russian and Spanish, and, last, Ottomanic.
But now he has travelled the road oceanic,
To win your good will; pray be not tyrannic.
He asks you, in strains not the least Assianic,
To laugh and to smile, not to look Puritanic,
Upon the attempts of your well-wisher, Vanek."

Many of the tricks, though simple to those who have seen them often before, were very neat and pretty. The handkerchiefs and the umbrella, the cards on the glass, and the decanter and tumbler feats, were all much admired. The great marvel at the end, of cutting off a man's head, was very successful indeed, and proved rather strong for the sensibility of the ladies. The great beauty of this achievement consists in the admirable resemblance the manufactured head bears to that of the person operated upon. It is said to be made of glue—and treacle, like those elastic figures which used to delight our infantive minds. I wish Dave Carson would come here. His Highness pays liberally; I hear that M. Vanek received altogether not far short of ten thousand rupees. He was asked to explain his tricks though, which, of course, he would not do; as mechanical aid is so largely required even by the most accomplished conjuror. I must tell you a shocking French pun which came off here during the visit of the magician. *Au don est M. le Charlatan? Le char l' attend.*

His Highness is about to take a second wife in the course of the next week. Friday, the 27th, is, I believe, the day fixed for the ceremony. Royal salutes will be fired, and everybody will feast at the expense of the happy bridegroom. All Guicowaree is bound to rejoice, and to kill no end of fatted calves. The winds are now blowing steadily; they are not very hot, at least nothing to be compared to those of the North-West, but they carry a lot of dust with them, which is eminently disagreeable. The swimming bath and racket court are in great request. I don't know whether the public are acquainted with the mode in which we became possessed of these two great advantages; it happened in this wise. Sir James Outram, when here, was offered a bribe of ten thousand rupees by some native, to assist him in arriving at a decision in some difficult case. Sir James took the money, built a racket court and bath, and reported the would-be corrupter of justice to Government. I wish some one would offer Colonel Barr a bribe, as the court begins to need repair.

BENGAL.

We understand that Mr. F. R. Cockerell has obtained six months' leave of absence on sick certificate, and is to be succeeded in the office of Legal Remembrancer by Mr. H. T. Prinsep. It is stated that Mr. Tottenham will succeed the latter officer as Registrar of the High Court. —*Englishman, April 17.*

LETTERS FROM NOWSHERA.—No. XIII

From Captain Torthorwold to his Brother in England.

(*From the Pioneer, April 18.*)

NOWSHERA, 11th April 1866.

Dear Jack,—Have you, or anybody else in this world of vanities, ever been so thoroughly satiated with praise as to desire no more? For myself I do not believe that it is possible to satisfy a man's natural appetite for applause, that being a hunger of such an insatiable sort that no amount of pabulum can assuage its perpetual cravings. During the past week we have been inspected by General Haly, who commands the Frontier Division, and at the termination of the affair he addressed us in such flattering terms, that the whole regiment blushed as one man, whilst I, who am, as you know, of bashful and retiring nature, actually burst out all over in an eruption of crimson modesty. Thus spake the General to the regiment, drawn up on parade in quarter distance column:—

"At the conclusion of my annual inspection it affords me the greatest pleasure to say that, after a most careful and thorough examination into the efficiency of the 90th Light Infantry, I find its discipline and drill to be in such a perfect state that I cannot find the slightest fault with a single particular. I have long known that the 90th Light Infantry was especially distinguished for its steadiness and smartness on parade and cleanliness in barracks, and my recent inspection has confirmed to the utmost all that I had previously heard, but in addition I have the greatest gratification in remarking upon the undeviating good conduct of the regiment since it has been in this division. Again, I say, that I have not a single fault to find with you; that, on the contrary, everything I have seen merits the greatest praise, and I shall have great pleasure in making my opinion known to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief. I was for a very long time a regimental officer myself, and I am therefore well qualified to judge of the interior arrangements of your regiment, which I have found to be admirably adapted to insure your comfort and happiness, and thus to foster that exceedingly good behaviour in quarters for which the 90th Light Infantry is so especially famous. In conclusion, I have to compliment you on the admirable Band that you possess, and which is not easily kept up in this country, excepting by the exercise of great care and attention in its tuition, both of which, it is evident, have been freely bestowed on it by that accomplished musician, your Band-Master."

So said General Haly, a thorough soldier in all points, and one not at all prone to bestow undeserved praise, nor to hide any detected fault; and it was, therefore, natural enough, that in spite of our discipline we felt inclined to break from the ranks and hug the jolly old warrior on the spot with as much ardour as if he had been a gushing young belle of sweet seventeen; for although we always knew, and always said, that our regiment was the best in the service, yet, as other men strangely believe the same thing of their respective corps, it pleased us greatly that our super-excellence should be published to the world at large by so competent a judge as General Haly, who, whatever his other faults may be, is certainly perfectly *au fait* with the merits and demerits of regiments at inspection, and who, as certainly, apportions out blame or praise without partiality, favour, or affection.

I have often speculated on that exceedingly eccentric bias which causes all officers to believe their own regiments to be the best in the service—a belief that is thoroughly earnest and real, without an atom of affectation; and I have often wondered that defects patent to the whole world should be hidden from those who are in the best position for noticing them. Yet, although I perceive this obliquity of fair judgment in men belonging to other regiments, my faith in the absolute perfection of my own corps is unbounded, and my only cause of astonishment is that others should attempt to compete with us for the palm of superiority. I suppose that this kind of regimental conceit springs from the same cause that renders it so difficult a thing for man to know himself, that makes authors sometimes value their worst books most highly and painters prefer their most faulty pictures, that prevents doctors from prescribing for themselves, and that induces mothers to consider their own children as more beautiful than any others in the world,—namely, the impossibility of forming a fair judgment where the thing to be judged of can only be seen through the mirage of our own private feelings. There are many social problems that the above hypothesis would explain; for instance, when Algernon the fastidious loves and marries the very plain Angelina the world wonders at his taste, but the world does not know that the clever girl had managed so to identify herself, her thoughts and feelings, with those of her lover, that at last he began to consider her as a portion of himself, and as such superior to all the world in every respect. Again, when a lady of high descent, blessed with ample means, a young family, a loving husband, and all the other concomitants of earthly happiness eloped with a man old enough to be her father, great was the astonishment of the world at such depravity of taste; but if we could lift the curtain, we might see that her venerable lover had so cast the glamour of his individuality over her, that she had come to consider him as a moiety of herself, and the halo of her self-love lent its bright radiance to veil from her eyes the age and bankrupt position of her lover, as well as the terrible ruin that impended over both of them. Be that as it may, every man's regiment is the best in the service, until he exchanges to another, when the palm of superiority is transferred to the new corps, the old one being then rated as second-best only.

After a storm comes a calm; after joy, sorrow; after Christmas, dyspepsia; after a "Gaudiamus," a headache; after gambling, *ennui*; and after flirtation, a yawn. No sooner had the winter of our discontent been made glorious summer by the praise of Haly than a great and dire affliction fell on the station at large, and by the waters of the Cabul River we sat down and wept, refusing to be comforted, like Rachel mourning for her children. He who, by his fairness, impartiality, great common sense, tact, *bonhommie*, and kindness of heart, had ruled us so pleasantly, that we actually had grown to love our Governor—he has gone away, and his place knows him no more. Who he is, it matters not to you, Jack—I dislike putting people's names into my letters—but be content to know that the man I speak of is one whom to know is to love, even when he happens to be placed in the position of a temporal pastor and master—a position that, as a rule, is not exactly conducive to the inspiration of affection. Indeed, until lately, I, who have rather Republican tendencies, believed that the natural instinct of man bid him dislike all those placed in authority over him, and accordingly I have generally experienced a latent homicidal feeling towards Commanding Officers, with a decided wish for their total abolition. But, under the important rule of our departed saint, I have become a strict monarchist, and now am a thorough advocate for a strong government equally and fairly administered by a just and unimpassioned ruler, such as he was, whose *requiem* I now sing. Not that he is dead, God forbid—he's remarkably alive; but he has gone off *en route* for England, and a vacant chair at whist-table reminds us that, like Ichabod, our glory has departed, and that nothing remains for us but to throw our regrets after him, like so many old shoes after a newly-married couple.

Just fancy our luck up in these parts compared with that of the poor Christians who are doomed to expiate their sins by existing in the perpetually hot Lower Provinces! Here am I, on this eleventh day of April, seated in my room with all the windows and doors wide open, admitting a gentle, cool zephyr, just sufficient to make the muslin curtains dance, and the thermometer only registers 71°! Out of doors, the sun is rather hot of course, but the air remains charmingly cool, and, at nights, a good thick blanket is necessary to keep the cold from one's toes, even when all the windows and doors are closely shut. Really, just at this time we have the perfection of weather, sufficiently warm to make the blood circulate freely, and cause one's ideas to germinate, and quite cold enough to prevent lassitude and to create appetite. By Jove, if you were to see me pitching into a quail pudding—a dish that I rather affect—you'd be apt to compare me to the Yankee gentleman, who, when he was informed that he must be charged extra on account of his enormous appetite, replied—"Oh! now don't'e, don't'e do that 'ere; I guess I have considerable sharp work to get through my money's worth even as it is, and if the tariff's riz, I reckon I'll just bust slick right away." But, then, fat quails are heavenly food—although I suppose that Dr. Colenso would not own it—and every time I make a hearty meal of them, I fall into that state of contented beatitude which invariably follows the performance of any religious work, and as I fall in my arm-chair afterwards, blinking at my great tortoise-shell cat, and regretting that the powers of human consumption have limits, I feel as if all is not vanity and vexation of spirit so long as quails exist. How d'ye think that I imagine to procure these dainty little birds? By purchase? No; the niggers are lazy, they catch but few, and those few the selfish fellows keep for themselves. By the help of my gun? No: the shot cuts the dear little thing's tender flesh so dreadfully that my heart bleeds for their sufferings, and I cannot shoot them even when I try, my feelings of humanity being too much for my nerves. Then how do I get them? By means of a net, Jack—a regular poaching affair—armed with which, Scamp, my batman, and I go out in the evening when the dear little birdies are going to sleep, and bag no end of the slumbering innocents. Another choice article of diet in these parts is a small fish about the size of whitebait, and of a very similar flavour; this fried in butter, dried on a cloth, sprinkled with lemon and cayenne, and served hissing hot, is, as the Reverend Somebody or other once said of apple-pudding—"Just the very food that would put a sleek coat on an angel when out of condition."

There was a Ball last night at Peshawur given by the hospitable 42nd. I did not go to it, partly because I positively fear the effects of festivity on my delicate constitution, and partly because I dreaded again meeting the divine fair one who on the occasion of my last jaunt to Peshawur, inflicted such terrible wounds on my too susceptible heart—wounds for which I have found only quails and whitebait to be a sure specific. The Ball, like every other gaiety got up by the Black Watch, was, I hear, a great success—*the* Ball of the season in fact—and the slaughter committed by the bright eyes of the Peshawur belles was so great, that a good many men will shortly have to go to the hills for a cure of their heart-complaints.

Farewell to thee, most sweet Jack, from thine,

TOM TORTHORWOLD.

CHINA.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

(*From the Overland China Mail, March 31.*)

No very exciting news of any description has come to hand since the departure of the last homeward mail. That from England per *Behar* has at length arrived just as we are going to press, being five days over date. It is almost an annoyance to receive news just as all the arrangements dependent on its non-arrival have been completed.

The delay was owing to two causes. The *Mongolia* was detained on the Southampton side owing to the heavy weather; and the *Emeu* broke the cutter of her screw shortly after leaving Galle, so that she had to tranship her passengers, mails, and cargo.

There appears to be but little news affecting the interests of residents in China. The Danish foreign office has warned ships of that nationality to carry *a* rifled gun while navigating the China seas; the remainder of the armament will we presume consist of pop-guns and peashooters, for they are as likely to be as useful as the "one" rifled gun which is to be carried to resist the heavily armed junks—some mounting twelve 32-pounders for instance.

We are glad to see that the naval authorities are fitting up some of the spare gunboats laying off the dockyard, and we hope before long to see a small squadron of them steaming out of the harbour on a cruise against those pests, the pirates, who hardly leave us a week without having some audacious outrage to record. We have frequently heard the senior naval officer,—Captain Nolloth—blamed for having so few gunboats in commission, but perhaps people are unaware that he has not absolute discretion in the matter, and we believe that it was only by means of the strongest representations that the Admiralty were induced to allow more gunboats to be commissioned. This is one improvement on the part of the Imperial government, and we now call for assistance from the Colonial legislature, so that piratical junks may be prevented from entering the harbour, except in tow of a gunboat. Attention has already been called to this subject in our evening issue, in which we published a copy of a Government Notification of the year 1844, which expressly states that all junks and boats shall be registered, and shall, on entering the harbour, be boarded by the harbour authorities. It is a great pity that this regulation was repealed, for if carried out we should not deserve the scandal which now attaches to the colony of allowing armed junks to anchor off Green Island or West Point, and quietly "spot" vessels as they sail out of the harbour. The legislative council have no need to draw out a new ordinance to meet the difficulty, for the Government Notification in question, issued by Sir Henry Pottinger when Governor, and dated 2nd March 1844, embraces every point of the case.

The sanitary state of the colony at present forms a very fit subject for discussion and examination, and a very interesting report of the medical board which sat in 1864, has appeared in our contemporary's columns. Although not publicly announced, we believe a Sanitary Commission has been formed, to consider the best steps which can be taken to improve the sanitary condition of the colony, and we should strongly recommend the Commission (with Sir Richard at its head,) to commence by taking a walk to the block of Chinese houses below Tank Lane, and inspecting *olfactorily* the picturesque but open drain which flows down the hill, and which waits anything but "breezes from Araby" to the inhabitants of Caine and Robinson Roads. From these they might visit the Thieves' quarter in Taipingshan, and the purlieus of the Gap. These places are no doubt unknown to two-thirds of the inhabitants of the colony, but we think it right to point out the dens and drains, which make us all gasp and sicken during the warm weather.

Some further discussion has taken place with respect to the coolie trade in general, and particularly that from Macao; another victim to coolie outrages on board the emigrant ships has gone to his last home since our last issue, viz: the Captain of the *Hongkong*. A correspondent, writing to us from Macao, tells us that he has visited the barracoons, and that they are light, airy, and comfortable, and that the inmates are under no manner of restraint; we imagine that the faults of the system lie deeper than this, and that in many instances, even if no *kidnapping* takes place, false representations are freely made use of to induce the Chinese to engage themselves as emigrants. Our correspondent also states that the Governor of Macao is doing all in his power to bring to justice and punish all who infringe the laws of coolie emigration. Since our last issue we have heard of another mutiny at Batavia on board the coolie ship *Josefita e Almira*, one of the finest ships employed in the coolie trade; full particulars have not come to hand, but we hear that several of the coolies were shot by the captain and officers.

The left wing of the 9th Regiment sailed for Japan on Tuesday, and from the alacrity with which they marched down to the pier from which they embarked, and the frequent cheering which took place as the different boats left the wharf, one would fancy that the thoughts of the change must be agreeable to them; we envy them enjoying the genial summer of Japan, when we think of the suffocating summer which is already upon us.

The weather during the past week has been very "undecided," some days having been very close and sultry, others pleasant and cool; the last two days have been of the former description, and we are now making up our minds for hot weather, and we soon commence donning white clothes and solar *topees*, and make it the great object of our lives to keep ourselves from *quite* melting away.

The news from the North is not of a very important character. The most important is that a convention has been formed at Peking, consisting of the Prince of Kung, Sir Rutherford Alcock and the French minister, having for its object the issue of a notification with reference to the Chinese coolie trade, prohibiting English and French subjects from engaging therein except under the regulations specified in the notification. An agreement has also been entered into respecting the repacking of teas and other native produce, whereby the disadvantages in this respect which merchants formerly laboured under have been removed.

A serious split has occurred between the members of the Shanghae Club and the Committee of Management with respect to some alleged misconduct on the part of a certain member which had not been properly investigated by the committee; the result of the disagreement is that some thirty odd members, among which we notice Sir Edmund Hornby and other influential men, have erased their names from the list of subscribers. It is very unfortunate that this has occurred, especially in a limited community like Shanghae, and it is to be hoped that the difficulty may be smoothed over in some way. The French Concession seems to be in trouble again, for the Consul has issued a notification to the effect that the Land Regulations, which have hitherto been in force in the three Concessions, British, French, and American, have now no force in the second, they having been disapproved of by the French Government.

An important decision has been given by the Puisne Judge at Shanghae, in a case brought before him, in which he ruled that "Parole" evidence of a bargain could not be admitted.

From Hankow we hear that there is treachery at work in the Imperial camp. Seventy-seven Nienfei spies have been caught, and are now *minus* their heads in consequence.

From the *Hankow Times* we hear that an official announcement of the evacuation of Hwangpe by the Nienfei on the evening of the 14th was made on the following day. The treasurer's forces having besieged the city, the Nienfei found their position becoming so uncomfortable that they left the city, and went east down the river. It is not stated that any opposition was offered to their getting away safely, or that they were pursued and harassed in their retreat. While the treasurer takes to himself the credit of this victory it is claimed by another warrior; but so long as the story proves true, and does not turn out to be another canard, we care very little whether the conqueror be called Tang or Wang.

From Yokohama there are reports that there is a likelihood of a rupture taking place between the Prince of Satsuma and the Tycoon, the former being obstinately opposed to the projected opening of the port of Hiogo; he has sold two of his palaces, which looks like "raising the wind" to "kick up a dust." The summary of latest news from this port will be found below.

After a short respite we again hear of another case of piracy. An English brig from Ningpo, whilst beating through the Lema Channel on the evening of the 25th instant, was attacked by two piratical junks; the pirates having taken everything of value they could lay their hands on, made sail, and left the brig. The captain and some of the crew are missing, and are believed by the survivors to have been killed and thrown overboard. The gunboat *Janus* had been out making a vigorous search for the piratical junks, but without success. We have reason to believe that our new Governor is collecting statistics of the number of piratical cases brought within the criminal jurisdiction of the colony, and no doubt will represent matters in their true light to the home Government as regards the comparative helplessness of British criminal statutes in dealing with these cases, and the consequent annoyance and vexation which such want of power must cause the local Government.

A very concise and interesting report of the head master of the Government schools, which has been ably commented on by our contemporary, has been published in the *Government Gazette*. Considering the great difficulties which must lie in his path, and which are feelingly put forth in the body of the report, great credit appears to be due for the efforts which have been made to persuade the Chinese to send their children to be taught, for it appears that, although the teaching is gratuitous, only about 1,800 children were taught during the period covered by the report, which is almost an infinitesimal percentage on the total population of the island.

An accident, luckily unattended by loss of life, has occurred at Aberdeen; part of the earth dam at the entrance of the new dock now building, giving way, having caused the dock to be flooded; none of the workmen very fortunately were injured, but the pecuniary loss to the proprietors of the dock will however be heavy, as the dock has to be pumped dry before the works can be proceeded with.

On the night of the 26th instant a fire broke out in some mat sheds and wooden buildings at the end of Queen's Road West, but was extinguished without material damage having been done; what most surprises us is that so few fires occur, considering the careless way in which the Chinese use fire,—but probably the crowded state of their dwelling houses is their best protection against a fire gathering any head before being discovered.

There has been some talk of a Sanitary Commission having been formed by Sir Richard McDonnel, for the purpose of reporting thoroughly on the sanitary condition of the island generally and the city of Victoria more especially; such an idea would naturally form one of the first which a new Governor for this colony would wish to carry out, considering the unenviable light in which the climate of Hongkong must have been represented to him in England.

We hear that the officers of the 9th and Royal Artillery now stationed at Canton to instruct the Chinese are to be withdrawn at once. We have not been informed of the reasons which have led to this movement.

A meeting of the captains of the French ships now present in harbour has been assembled by M. du Chesne, Consul for France, at which they were informed that in compliance with an international convention or code of regulations signed at Peking on the 5th instant, between the Prince of Kung on the part of China, Sir Rutherford Alcock on the part of Great Britain, and Mr. Henri de Bellonet on the part of France, it is absolutely forbidden that French Agents or French Captains of vessels take part in any scheme having for its object the enlisment of Chinese coolies at Macao.

The rumoured case of piracy which we reported in our evening issue of the 28th instant turns out at last to be rather a laughable affair. It appears that the Hamburg Barque *Tekli*, when coming into harbour early on the morning of the 28th, mistook the British ship *Golden Horn* for the Hamburg ship *Aline*, and hailing her enquired if the captain was on board; the crew on watch not understanding properly, thought they said "We have pirates on board," and immediately armed ten men and sent them to the *Tekli* to render any assistance in their power, at the same time firing four signal guns for assistance, which were luckily not taken notice of by the police as the case turned out. When they arrived on board and had an explanation with the captain, they found out the error they had been led into, and returned to their own ship rather disappointed at not having had a row with pirates as they had expected.

The weather during the past week, although rather cold and damp, has been on the whole very satisfactory, considering that this time last year we were in the middle of the warm weather; if this cold weather will only continue a little longer, we shall all be braced up well for the coming hot months.

LAST NEWS FROM JAPAN.

YOKOHAMA.

The P. & O. steamer *Ganges* was several days late in arriving at Yokohama, having run ashore in Specks Straits.

A question has arisen as to the *status* of Chinese immigrants, *i.e.*, whether qualified as voters or not.

The Races were to come off on the 27th instant.

The Volunteer corps is stated to be in a prosperous condition.

A public garden is proposed to be constructed at Yokohama.

A French sailor was cut down by a Yaconin servant for striking the lantern the latter was holding in his hand.

The War office authorities are complimented in the local press on their wise arrangement for killing off the troops in the East.

The *Princess Royal* will leave Japan shortly.

The *Leopard* is said to be ordered home.

The winter had completely broken up. Much rain had fallen and the weather had been very stormy till within 2 days of the departure of the mail.

PIRACY.

The *Opossum*, Lieutenant St. John, arrived in the harbour last evening, bringing in a piratical junk with thirty-four prisoners, which was captured in the very act of attacking a lorcha while employed in attempting to raise the treasure lost in the accident which happened to the *Kinshan* some time ago, when several boxes of specie were washed overboard by a heavy sea. The vessel it appears is a fishing junk, but when business is slack takes a piratical cruise, for which she is well prepared, being armed with nine heavy guns, and the usual miscellaneous assortment of boarding pikes and stinkpots. The crew will no doubt be handed over to the mandarins at Canton.

Mr. Tookey, a passenger on board the brig *Mary Jane*, reports as follows:—The *Mary Jane* left Ningpo on the 10th ult. bound for this port, with a general cargo; whilst beating through the Lema Channel, and when abreast of Aberdeen, about 7 o'clock yesterday evening, the brig was attacked by two piratical junks, which ran alongside and threw a number of stinkpots on board, and then boarded the vessel, plundering her of every article of value, including chronometers, spy glasses, &c., leaving the vessel and sailing away after having done so. After the pirates had left, the captain and two of the crew were found missing, and it is supposed that they were killed and thrown overboard. Our informant states that he would be unable to identify the junks, or any of the pirates as the night was so dark; but that he would know the property missing from the brig. The gunboat *Janus* has left the harbour in search of the pirates.

MR. ARNOLD ON CELTIC LITERATURE.

(*From the Pall Mall Gazette, March 19.*)

We have been waiting for a week or two in hopes that some adequate notice of Mr. Matthew Arnold's remarkable paper on Celtic Literature might have been taken by an authority competent to deal with the subject as a master. There is doubtless no great novelty in the view that the English nation is destined to be affected beneficially by some considerable infusion of the artistic and imaginative faculty through a more complete incorporation of the various Celtic fragments, existing within its bosom, which it has been absorbing and has yet to absorb. But this has always put in a merely rhetorical and suggestive way, or in a bare dry ethnological way, and without the remotest reference to the actual nature and extent of that faculty as possessed and manifested in detail by the Celts. It has been reserved for Mr. Arnold to deduce this conclusion legitimately from a true knowledge of the Celtic ideals obtained by a direct study of the highest and most standard works on Celtic literature. And there is the greatest novelty in boldly challenging public attention and admiration on behalf of these ideals from an independent point of view. Mr. Arnold's style needs no laudation at our hands, nor do his special opinions require any exposition. It is not difficult to construct his argument out of his previous writings, nor to imagine the contrast between the Celtic children of light and the Saxon Philistines which may be assumed to pervade the present essay, without even taking the trouble of cutting the leaves. We presume everybody has read it; otherwise we might say that anybody might thus write its main argument for himself. We may further say that, even if he did that alone, he would be very much the better for so doing; so entirely do we concur in the conclusions to which Mr. Arnold is led, in some measure no doubt by the spirit of antipathy, but in a far greater measure by the keen instinct of a just and long-withheld sympathy. But Mr. Arnold, so far from meeting with the criticism of appreciation or depreciation, has hardly met with any notice at all. His subject is new and just now appropriate, and it is represented in a way both original and striking. We consider that it requires some notice, and that any notice is better than no notice. We are but as proselytes of the gate ourselves in Celtic matters, with no authoritative knowledge of Celtic details, yet we feel moved to hazard a brief remark or two in the present case, more with the intention of assisting Mr. Arnold than of criticising him. Celtic literature, indeed, and the study of the Celtic past—we may as well say all Celtic questions, past, present, and to come—bear much resemblance to the face of nature in a Celtic landscape. There is fair display of cultivated ground, in which it is the fertility of the soil which strikes the eye rather than the art of the cultivator or the bounty of the crop; there is the wild alternation of mountain and lake and sea, and there are the dreariest stretches of bog and moor and swamp, impracticable and interminable. It is given to very few to traverse with impunity, or even to set foot upon, the quaking bogs of Celtic archæology. We own that we gazed with no small trembling as we found Mr. Arnold, who knows no literary fear any more than his French friends know physical fear, venturing boldly upon this dangerous surface; and we cannot but admire the great skill with which he has as yet managed to plant his foot upon firm ground, or extricate himself from the quagmire before sinking more than knee-deep at most. We would fain lend him such assistance as lies in our power, by placarding the unsafe portions of his course, and writing "dangerous" in very large letters over Gomer and the Cimmerians, over the attribution of antiquity to any Celtic language as we have it, and over everything connected with the Scotch Highlanders, whom he has fortunately left alone for the present.

If Mr. Arnold means seriously to insist upon his classification of writers upon Celtic literature and antiquities, wherein he divides them into Celt-lovers and Celt-haters, and to uphold it as an exact or exhaustive one, or as one which is at all justifiable in the present day, we must beg him to change his mind forthwith, and shall do our best to convert him as fast as we can. It is not a just one now, and it was not a just one in the days of Edward Lhuyd at the beginning of the last century. It is only just when applied to the intervening period when chaotic nonsense reigned supreme, when the Celtomaniacs had it all their own way in Wales and Ireland, their absurdities being incorporated into the national self-love, and when these extravagant pretensions called into existence the reactionary extravagances of Pinkerton and his school. This state of things is all past and gone now, or, if it lingers at all, it abides with the body of the people as a matter of vulgar prejudice, not with their leaders as a matter of enlightened belief. It is only found among Welsh and Irish Philistines on one hand, among Gothic Philistines on the other hand, and we would fain warn Mr. Arnold of the danger of falling among these. The dawn of the neutral and scientific spirit, first manifested in Dr. Prichard's excellent little book, became as the meridian light of full noon after the publication of Zeuss's immortal "Grammatica Celtica." The great German, dying, founded a school of Celtic philology which is one of the most conspicuous and flourishing branches of the new and irreversible science for which the world is indebted to Professor Francis Bopp. This school works upon language alone as its subject-matter; but it has been able thus to construct a firm basis of general scientific investigation upon all other points. Celtic archæology is now only trustworthy when in harmony with the teaching of the Zeussian school. If their doctrines are not accepted in England, it is not for want of any inculcation of them, for they have been presented over and over again to the public, notably so in certain articles which are to be found in the earlier numbers of the *Saturday Review*. Upon the anonymous authorship of these we care not to intrude, further than to advert to the fact of our having recently cited their writer under his own name, as being emphatically a man of genius, and the ablest philologist of the new school who is native to these isles. The real name of "*Mac da Cherda*," the gifted "Son of two Arts," is better known in Germany than in England, and we take shame for this. These topics in England are left to grow wild and to run adrift; nor do we admit them into the canon of science until they have undergone what is called public discussion, or have been sanctioned by those who have got the right of affirming and denying things, and who act as our bell-wethers. On the Continent it is the common consent of an authoritative and competent body which admits truth at sight in such points, and which then proceeds to work on further by means of the principles thus obtained. Here, when such a theory is started for the first time, all persons, *doctitain indoctique*, have a voice in discussing it, without any ascertained principles of discussion; it has to be read a second time, and the Ethnological Society has to go into committee about it, and it has to be read a third time, and then it is sent to our recognized hereditary legislators in philology, such as Mr. Crawfurd and Mr. Farrar and the new cuneiform man who made an exhibition of himself in the *Fraser* of last November, and then it has to be sent up to the Sir Cornewall Lewis of the period to receive his royal assent, before it can pass among us as law. This is well in politics and Reform Bills; but it is anything but well for questions such as that whether Welsh is in the category of Basque or in the category of modern French to pass through the hands of unqualified vestrymen and jurymen with nothing but common sense and the coarser Minerva to help them. Yet thus it comes to pass that in England there are real living men who doubt the mutual affinity of the Indo-European languages, who know nothing of the details of their comparative grammar, and who listen to Mr. Crawfurd quite as seriously as to that Professor Bopp whom the universal academic world of the Continent at this moment is uniting to honour. But the Irish Academicians have identified themselves actively with the new learning, and the leading Welsh scholars, such men as Mr Basil Jones, or Mr. Longueville Jones, or Mr. Williams of Rhydycroesau, fully adopt its principles, and would be ashamed to repeat any of the weary and ridiculous outbursts of national self-love in which their forefathers gloried. Mr. Nash, an Englishman, who has honestly studied the subject from the beginning, and who has received unqualified praise from the Celtic Saturday Reviewer alluded to above, has, we think, been most unfairly classified by Mr. Arnold among Celt-haters. Mr. Nash undertook to expose and succeeded in exposing, the "dishonesty and blundering," the "scandalous suppressions, mistranslations, and forgeries," with which the old school of writings on Welsh literature teemed, which alienated Englishmen from the study of that literature, and which misled even such men as Sir F. Palgrave and Bunsen. This is not hatred of Celts; it is destroying the tares planted by Celts in the field of science, and Mr. Arnold is hardly right or just in attributing to Mr. Nash, a conscientious and valuable workman of the new school, a preconceived anti-Celtic animosity. The words in inverted commas are not ours, they are the words of the Celt who is the first authority on the subject. The classification should stand, not as Celt-lovers and Celt-haters, but as science-lovers and party-lovers—those who are urged by the partisan's Philistine spirit, and those whose path is lighted up by the scientific spirit. We must do Mr. Arnold the justice to say that he hesitates before committing himself. Mr. Nash does not hate the Welsh; he chastises them. His position towards them is, in fact, precisely Mr. Finlay's position towards the modern Greeks.

One word more. There is a touch here and there in Mr. Arnold's delightful picture of the chattering French maid, moving among her Celtic cousins, who speak her own ancestral language about her unconscious ears, which affects us with a pang of dreadful misgiving. How comes the French maid to be a daughter of Gomer, and how come the Welshmen or Cymry to be his sons? What was "the common dwelling-place in the heart of Asia"? Who were the Cimmerians of the Euxine who "came in on their Western kinsmen?" and by what kinship are they kinsmen? When the Welshman calls white and red and rock and field and church and lord, *gwyn* and *goch* (lege *coch*) and *craig* and *maes* and *llan* and *arglwydd*, in the genuine tongue of his ancestors, how old does Mr. Arnold suppose that tongue to be? This last point had better be settled at once. Till thirty years ago it was usual to attribute a mysterious and unfathomable antiquity to the two Celtic main languages. Their history was uninvestigated; nobody knew or thought of asking whether or not they had any recorded stages of developement; on their surface they were utterly unlike anything else in the world; and this halo of age and mystery pleased their speakers and compensated them for the loss of political power. But the result of recent inquiry, which has admitted them into the fullest and most equal right of brotherhood in the great Aryan confraternity of speech, has, in so doing, broken down the charmed circle and dissipated the obscuring and magnifying halo. These languages are no granitic or protozoic formation of the elder world; they are, broadly speaking, the mere detritus of an older speech, just as French or English is a detritus. It redounds to the credit of the leading Welsh and Irish scholars that they can look at this honestly in the face without blinking, accept it as a definite principle, and embody it in their teaching. These words, old as they may be for a modern language, as these go, are not in their old form; they are phonetically corrupt; they have lost their case-endings; and two of them are simply Latin of the later Empire *Llan* is *plana*, an enclosed level ground; *coch* is *coccinus*, red, in modern Greek *Kokkivos*. Strangely enough, the later Latin words for yellow and red, *melinus* and *coccinus* survive nowhere—the Greek excepted—but in Welsh, and in that queer little tongue, the Rumonsch of the Grisons, where they appear as *mellen* and *cotschen*. The first work of the Zeussian school was to restore conjecturally, by means of comparison of all existing or recorded forms found in the Celtic languages, the older speech from which they were held to have been derived. Now it cannot be too often repeated that these conjectural forms restored with such wonderful acuteness, have since been literally verified by their actual discovery in inscriptions written in the old Gaulish language which have recently come to light. These are inadequate as regards the verb, but are simply identical as regards the noun. Next to the resurrection of the ancient language of Persia, this is surely the greatest triumph of comparative philology yet achieved. The old Proto-Celtic language may be defined, in a word, as having Welsh or Irish roots—the primitive difference being but small—inflected with terminations after the Latin fashion, all but identical with the Latin ones themselves. The word Cymry has nothing whatever to do with Cimmerians, nor with Cimbri. It is later than the Romans; it was once written with two m's, and its oldest form was demonstrably Combroges, meaning a united or confederate people, as opposed to Allobroges or alien people. All this, since Zeuss's proof, has been accepted without a dissentient word, except where dissent signifies nothing. As for Gomer, he belongs to Dr. Comming by vested right, and Mr. Arnold had better leave him to the patentee. We conclude by hoping that Mr. Arnold will not be long in perceiving that the one man who has done more irretrievable harm to the proper appreciation of the imaginative literature of the Gael than ten thousand Pinkertons is James Macpherson, the fabricator of one of the greatest delusions upon earth, and the incarnation of literary injustice to Ireland.

Digitized with financial assistance from Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

BANKS.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK (LIMITED).—*Incorporated under Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1865 by the Legislative Council of India.*—CAPITAL: SEVENTY-FIVE LACS OF RUPEES (£750,000) in 30,000 SHARES OF RUPEES 250 (£25) EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Rudolph Ahlers, Esq., Chairman, (Messrs. Volkart Brothers.)
Robert T. Price, Esq., (Messrs. Roper, Price & Co.)
Bhugwandass Purshotumdass, Esq.
Tribhowundass Jugjeevundass, Esq.
London Bankers. { The Bank of England. The Bank of London.
Paris Bankers.
Messrs. Hottinguer & Co.
Solicitors.
Messrs. Kelly, Hore, and Manisty.
HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY, No. 2, CHURCH GATE STREET.
Branches { London....J. R. R. Davison, Esq., Agent. Calcutta....Henry J. Leitch, Esq., do.

The Bank grants Drafts on the Bank of London and Messrs. Hotinguer & Co. at the following current rates of Exchange:—

Bills on London	at 6 months' sight		1s. 11⅛d.	per Rupee.
Do.	at 4	do.	1s. 11¼d.	do.
Do.	at 3	do.	1s. 11¼d.	do.
Do.	at 2	do.	1s. 11⅜d.	do.
Do.	at 1	do.	1s. 11d.	do.
On Demand			1s. 10⅞d.	do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank is making arrangements for granting Drafts on China.

Current Accounts.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on Daily Balances if not less than Rupees 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000 unless otherwise specially arranged.

Fixed Deposits.

Subject to 3 months' notice 4 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 5 "
" 12 " 7 "

Discounts, Loans, &c.

The Bank discounts local Bills and Hoondies and grants Loans on Government and other approved Securities.

Commission.

The Bank will receive Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, for constituents.
Commission will be charged as follows:—
On purchase or Sale of Securities ... ... ¼ per cent.
On realizing Interest or Dividends .. .. ¼ "
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody ¼ "
Any further information as to the rules of business may be obtained at the Bank or on application, by letter, to the Manager.
By order of the Board,
Bombay, 7th April 1865. DAVID McCULLOCH, Manager.

BANK OF INDIA.—Incorporated with Unlimited Liability, under Act No. XIX. of 1857, of the Legislative Council of India.
CAPITAL.—SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 24,000 SHARES OF Rs. 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Head Office—Bombay.

London Bankers—THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
Branches—London, Calcutta, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank at the following rates:—

At 6 months' sight	at 2s.	0d.	per Rupee.
4 do.	at 1s.	11¾d.	
3 do.	at 1s.	11¾d.	
2 do.	at 1s.	11¾d.	
1 do.	at 1s.	11¼d.	
On demand	at 1s.	11¼d.	

DEPOSITS.

Interest will be allowed as follows:—
On Current Accounts............... 2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months certain ... 3 "
" 6 " 5 "
" 12 " 7 "
No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES.

The Bank grants Loans against Government Securities, &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other shares for ¼ per cent.
Government or other Securities received for safe custody and Interest of Dividends thereon drawn, free of charge.
On returning Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent.
Orders and Hoondies should be made payable; and all letters addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India."
Any information as to rules of business may be had on application to the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.
Bombay, 28th Nov. 1864. JOHN GRAY, Manager.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—*Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.* Recognised by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India. PAID-UP CAPITAL—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000). RESERVE FUND—Francs 10,000,000 (£400,000.)
Head Office.—14, *Rue Bergere Paris.* Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.

UNION BANK OF LONDON; GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCE CO. OF LONDON, (Limited); and MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
OFFICES—No. 9, RAMPART ROW.

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases or collects Bills.
On London.
" France and the Continent of Europe.
" Egypt.
" Calcutta.
" Madras and Pondicherry.
" Hongkong, Shanghae, and Cochin-China.
" Bourbon (Reunion) and Mauritius.
" Sydney and Melbourne.
" Singapore and Java.
At current rates.

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1,000, or more than Rs. 50,000.
On fixed Deposits at
3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
6 ditto 4 do.
12 ditto 5 do.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.
Any further information as to rates of business &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.
Bombay, 11th August 1865. OTTO MULLER, Manager.

THE ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £500,000, WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO £2,000,000 (TWO CRORES OF RUPEES).
CAPITAL CALLED UP £1,000,000.
HEAD OFFICE—No. 4, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
FRANCIS BOYKETT, Esq. (Messrs. Timothy Wiggin & Co.)
A. RUSSELL, Esq., Deputy-Chairman (Messrs. Grey and Coles, London, and Grey & Co., Bombay).
THOMAS CARDWELL, Esq., (Messrs. Thomas Cardwell & Co., London, and Cardwell, Parsons & Co., Bombay).
CHARLES A. FEARON, Esq. (Messrs. Fearon & Co., London, and late of Messrs. Augustine Heard & Co., China).
WILLIAM MAITLAND, Esq., (Messrs. Mackillop, Stewart & Co., Calcutta).
General Manager.—Anthony Morrison, Esq. (now in India).
Acting Manager.—F. W. Lawrence, Esq.
Bankers.—The Bank of England and the London Joint Stock Bank.
Agents in Scotland.—The British Linen Company.
Agents in Ireland.—The National Bank.
Brokers.—Messrs. Foster and Braithwaite.
Solicitors.—Messrs. Freshfields and Newman.
Auditors.—Messrs. Coleman, Turquand, Youngs & Co.
Agencies and Branches of the Bank have been established at Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Ceylon, and Melbourne and others are in the course of being organised at Hongkong and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
Offices Elphinstone Circle.
EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank, London, at the following rates of Exchange:—

6 months' sight	2s.	1d.
4 do. do.	2s.	0½d.
3 do. do.	2s.	0¼d.
2 do. do.	2s.	0⅛d.
1 month's do.	2s.	0⅛d.
Demand on Bank of England	2s.	
On Ireland and Scotland	1s.	11⅞d.

The Bank also grants Drafts and Letters of Credit on other places in India, China and the East, where Branches and Agencies re-established, and purchases or collects Bills on the same places.

DEPOSIT.

Interest is allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balances.
On fixed Deposits for 3 months certain... .. .. 3 per cent.
" " 6 " ... . 5 "
" " 12 " ... . 6 "
No Interest will be allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 *unless by special arrangement.*
Deposits for a longer period than 12 months, will be received by the Corporation on terms which may be arranged on application to the Agent.

COMMISSION AND AGENCY BUSINESS.

Customers may deposit with the Corporation for safe custody, free of charge, Government and other Securities and Bank and other charges and Certificates.
Interest or Dividends will be collected on the same, also free of charge, if remitted to Europe in the Bank's Bills: otherwise a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.
On sales or purchases of Government and other Securities ¼ per cent.
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.
By order of the Directors,
ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.
Bombay, 23rd October 1865.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
HEAD OFFICE—20, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
Paid-up CAPITAL—£800,000.
Reserve Fund, £105,000.
Manager.—G. U. ADAM, Esq.
Secretary.—J. C. STEWART, Esq.
London Bankers. { The Bank of England. The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Hankow.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz.:—

6 months' sight (not under £50)	at 2s.	1¼d.	per Rupee.
4 do.	at 2s.	1⅛d.	"
3 do.	at 2s.	1d.	"
2 do.	at 2s.	13/16d.	"
1 do.	at 2s.	0¾d.	"
On Demand (Head Office)	at 2s.	0½d.	"

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—
Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 "
Do. 12 do. 6 "
No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCES.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.
All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ¼ per cent.
The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.
On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.
Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
Bombay, 23rd March 1866. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts on London at 6 months' sight	at 2s.	1d.	per Rupee.
Do. " at 3	at 2s.	0½d.	"
Do. " Demand	} 2s.	0d.	
Do. Scotland			
Do. Ireland			
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe	1s.	11⅞d.	"

Drafts at six months' sight are drawn on the Union Bank of London.
Drafts on demand are drawn on the Bank of England.
N. B.—No draft at six months' sight is granted for any sum under £50.
Sums of £1 and under £20 are drawn on demand only, and sums under £1 are remitted by advice.

DEPOSITS.

The rates of interest at present allowed by the Corporation on Deposits of Rs. 1,000 and not above Rs. 50,000 are—
Deposits payable on demand .... 2 per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 months' sight........................ 3 "
Do. 6 " .... 4 "
Do. 12 " .... 5 "
The interest on the class of Deposits at payable fixed periods after date ceases at maturity of the receipt.
All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies and other orders for realization should be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."
Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the office, or by letter to the Agent.
Bombay, 18th April 1866.

THE ALLIANCE BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).
Incorporated in accordance with Acts XIX. of 1857, and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.—SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 24,000 SHARES OF 250 RUPEES EACH, *With power to increase.*

OFFICES—No. 10, RAMPART ROW.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
CHARLES FREWEN KELLY, Esq., *Chairman.*
HURBUM NURSEY, Esq.
GHELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.
SEEOJEE VELLJEE, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.
Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

DEPOSITS.

The Bank will receive money on deposit in sums of Rupees 100 and upwards, on the following terms.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 7 per cent. per annum.
Do. 6 do. do. 5½ do. do.
Do. 3 do. do. 4 do. do.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—
If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.
On the sale or purchase of Government or other Securities, ¼ per cent.
Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application at the Office, or by letter to the Manager.
Office hours .... 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays .... 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
Bombay, 31st Oct. 1865. SAMUEL W. READ, Accountant.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—*Incorporated, with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of 1857.*
CAPITAL ONE CRORE OF RUPEES IN 50,000 SHARES OF Rs. 200 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.
Reserve Fund TEN LAKHS.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
ANDREW GRANT, Esq., *Chairman.* | DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.
W. F. STEARNS, Esq. | KARSANDAS MADHAVADAS, Esq.
E. GRIMM, Esq.
Auditors.
ALEX. STEWART, Esq. | HENRY BROOKE, Esq.
London Bankers.
THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight	at 2s.		1d.	per Rupee.
" 4	do.	2s.	0¾d.	"
" 3	do.	2s.	0½d.	"
" 2	do.	2s.	0⅜d.	"
" 1	do.	2s.	0⅛d.	"
" On demand	do.	2s.	0d.	"

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.
The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Ahmedabad, Surat, and Belgaum.
All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies, and other orders for realization to be endorsed, "Pay to the Royal Bank of India, or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 1 month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 do. 4 do. do.
Do. 6 do. 5 do. do.
Do. 12 do. 6 do. do.
Any information as to rules of business may be had on application to the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.
JAMES HOSSACK, General Manager.
Bombay, 25th Oct. 1865.

INDIAN PENINSULA, LONDON, AND CHINA BANK (LIMITED).
ધી ઇંડીઅન પેનીનશુલા લંડન અંડ ચાઇના બેંક (લીમીટેડ).
थि इंडीयेन पेनिनसुला लंडन अंड चायना बांक (लीमटेड).

Incorporated in accordance with Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.
Subscribed Capital—Fifty Lacs of Rupees in 25,000 Shares of 200 Rupees each.
WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO TWO CRORES OF RUPEES (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.
Branches, 1 Hare Street, Calcutta, and 48 and 49 Gresham House, London, E. C.
Board of Directors.
ARDASEER HORMUSJEE Wadia, Chairman. (B. and A. Hormusjee.)
SIR JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY, BART.
CURSETJEE FURDOONJEE, Esq.
London Bankers.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.
H. J. MARSDEN, CHIEF MANAGER.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London and Calcutta at the current rates of the day.

DEPOSITS.

Current Accounts.—Interest will be allowed on daily balances exceeding Rupees 1,000 and not exceeding Rupees 50,000, at the rate of two per cent. per annum. A higher rate will be allowed, subject to special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

2 months certain ... 4 per cent.
3 " ... 5 "
6 " ... 6 "
12 " ... 8 "

COMMISSION.

The Bank receives Government Securities and Shares for safe custody on account of constituents, free of charge, and realizes interest and dividends thereon at a charge of ¼ per cent. On delivering up Securities, &c., deposited for safe custody, a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.
On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Shares in Banks or other Companies, ¼ per cent.
Any further information regarding terms of business may be obtained on application at the Offices, Elphinstone Circle.
Hours of business—10 A. M. to 3 P. M.: Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
By order of the Board of Directors,
CHARLES IGGULDEN, Manager.
Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 18th April 1866.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED).
ધી બેંક આફ હીંદુસથાન ચાંઇના જેપાંન (લીમીટેડ).
धी ब्याक अफ हीदुसटान, चाइना, अड ज्यापान (लीमीटेड)

CAPITAL £4,000,000 IN 40,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH, OF WHICH ONLY £25 IS TO BE CALLED UP.
Called up..£1,000,000
Paid up.. 861,000
Reserve Fund.. 106,000
Head Office—1, Bank Buildings, Lothbury, E. C., London.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Chairman.
JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman.
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.)
WILLIAM FREDERICK BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
LIEUT. COL. FRENCH.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
JAMES LEVICK, Esq.
SASSOON D. SASSOON, Esq.
J. MACKRILL SMITH, Esq.
Hon. J. F. H. STUART WORTLEY.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., late Chief Secretary to the Government Bombay.
EDINBURGH BRANCH.
DIRECTORS.
William Forbes, Esq., of Melwyn.
Patrick Arkley, Esq., of Doninald.
James Mackintosh, Esq., jun., of La Mancha, and late of Calcutta
John A. Macrae, Esq., W.S., 39, Frederick Street, Agent.
Henry Turner, Esq., Inspector of Branches.
Committee in Bombay.
E. D. SASSOON, Esq.
Bankers.
LONDON.........The Bank of England.
Do. ....The National Bank, (Established 1835.)
Do. ....The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
LIVERPOOL.......The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
MANCHESTER..The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
SCOTLAND.......The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND.......The National Bank.

THE Bank grants drafts on London, Liverpool, or Manchester, and Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe.
Drafts on *The Banks of England, on Scotland* or *Ireland* are issued payable *on demand* only.
To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favour of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*
The Bank will negociate Bills payable in London, Liverpool, or Manchester, and will also grant drafts payable in Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai or Colombo.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and 1 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.
Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per cent. per annum.
Do. 9 do. do. 5½ do. do.
Do. 6 do. do. 5 do. do.
Do. 4 do. do. 4½ do. do.
Do. 3 do. do. 4 do. do.
Deposits for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards are received subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side. Interest will be allowed at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount rising or falling therewith, but not exceeding 5 per cent. per annum. Unless the deposit shall have been lodged fifteen days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed thereupon.
If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.
The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.
Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Banks draft free of charge.
The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.
It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed
The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, Limited, Bombay.
Bombay, 14th Dec. 1865. A. THOMSON, Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE ....CALCUTTA.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..........ONE MILLION STERLING.
PAID-UP CAPITAL ....£250,000.
BEING PAID UP ....£250,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
FERDINAND SCHILLER, Esq., of Messrs. Borradaile, Schiller & Co.
WILLIAM ANDERSON, Esq., of Messrs. Gordon, Stuart & Co.
GEORGE MILLER BLACKER, Merchant.
DOORGACHURN LAW, Esq., of Messrs. Prawnkissen, Law & Co.
HEERALAUL SEAL, Esq., Zemindar.
P. P. SEIN, Esq., Merchant.
M. RUSTOMJEE, Esq., Merchant.
LONDON BOARD.
W. S. FITZWILLIAM, Esq., (late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India, Director of Land Mortgage Bank of India.)
SIR JOHN P. GRANT, K. C. B. (late Lieut.-Governor of Bengal.)
E. W. WINGROVE, Esq., (late of Calcutta, Chairman of Union Bank of Ireland.)
London Bankers
The Bank of England,
and
London, and Westminster Bank.
Offices in London .... No. 80, King William Street.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London and Calcutta at favourable rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest thereon at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Balances of Rs. 200 and upwards.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—
On Deposits subject to 10 days' notice of withdrawal per cent.
3 months' " 4 "
6 " " 5 "
12 " " 6 "
On Deposits subject to ten days' notice of withdrawal on either side the Bank allows Interest at two per cent. below the Bank of Bombay's minimum rate of discount rising and falling therewith, but never exceeding 5 per cent. or falling below 2 per cent. The rate allowed at present is 5 per cent.
All Remittances should be made payable to the Agent National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.
By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Agent.
National Bank of India, Bombay, 2nd April 1866.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 ms' sight above £50		2s.	0⅞d.	per Rupee.
" 4	do.	2s.	0½d.	"
" 3	do.	2s.	0⅜d.	"
" 2	do.	2s.	0¼d.	"
" 1	do.	2s.	0⅛d.	"
On demand		2s.	0d.	"
On Scotland	do.	} 1s.	11⅞d.	"
On Ireland	do.			
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight.		} 1s.	11⅞d.	

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius Yokohama, and Tuticorin.
The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 at 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months' sight... 6 per cent.
3 " ... 4 "
Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills, on London at advertised rates, without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—
If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of at a ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.
All Letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.
Bombay, 18th April 1866.

COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION OF INDIA AND THE EAST.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
Capital—1,000,000 (*one million sterling*), *in* 40,000 *Shares of* £25 *each.* (WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO £2,000,000.)
HEAD OFFICE —64, Moorgate Street, London, E. C.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT
Bombay, Calcutta, Foochow, Hankow, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore and Yokohama.
BOMBAY AGENCY.

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposits at 2 per cent. per annum,
On Fixed Deposits for 3 months certain 4 do.
do. 6 do. 5 do.
do. 12 do. 6 do.
No interest allowed on Current Account Balance under Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank at the following rates:—

At 6 months' sight	at 2s.	1d.	per rupee.
4	2s.	0¾d.	"
3	2s.	0½d.	"
2	2s.	0¼d.	"
1	2s.	0⅛d.	"
On Demand	2s.	0d.	

No draft at six months' sight is granted for sums under £50, and sums under £20 are drawn for only on Demand.
Office hours 10 to 4: Saturdays 10 to 1.
J. BEATTIE, Agent.
Bombay, 18th April 1866

THE SCINDE, PUNJAB, AND DELHI BANK CORPORATION, (LIMITED).
CAPITAL.—ONE MILLION STERLING.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£750,000.
HEAD OFFICE—80, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Branches in India.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Lahore, Umritsur, and Calcutta, (others in course of being opened).
The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, at the following rates of Exchange:—

On London	at 6 months' sight	2s.	1d.	per rupee.
"	4 "	2s.	0¾d.	"
"	3 "	2s.	0½d.	"
"	1 "	2s.	0¼d.	"
"	on Demand	2s.	0d.	"
On Scotland and Ireland on Demand		2s.	0d.	"
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent.		} 1s.	11⅞d.	

INTEREST ALLOWED

On Floating Deposits payable on Demand, if not less than Rs. 1,000 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits at 3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
6 " " 4 " "
12 " " 6 " "
Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—
If to be remitted in the Bank's Draft without charge.
If to be paid in India a commission will be charged at ¼ per cent.
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.
On the sale or purchase of Government or other Securities ¼ percent.
Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application at the Office, or by letter to the Manager.
Office hours 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
T. G. YOUNG, Manager.
Church Lane Street, Bombay, 6th Nov. 1865.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED).—*Incorporated with limited liability under Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.*
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.—ONE CRORE OF RUPEES IN 40,000 SHARES OF Rs. 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.
Paid up Capital 5,900,000.
OFFICES—No. 40, MEDOW STREET.
Board of Directors.
PESTONJEE NOWROJEE POCHAJEE, Esq.
DOSSABHOY FRAMJEE CAMA, Esq.
NOWROJEE MANECKJEE WADIA, Esq.
SAPOORJEE ARDASEER PANDY, Esq.
Auditor.
J. L. BRODIE, Esq.
Solicitor.
W. H. CRAWFORD, Esq.
London Bankers.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the Union Bank of London at the following rates of Exchange:—

6 months' sight........................	2s.	1d.	per rupee.
3 do. do.	2s.	0½d.	"
2 do. do.	2s.	0¼d.	"
1 do. do.	2s.	0⅛d.	"
Demand.	2s.	0d.	"

Drafts for amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

REMITTANCE.

For the convenience of Constituents or others not resident in Bombay, the Bank will, when so requested, remit the first of Exchange of its drafts direct to Europe on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the draft is to be sent, if to a Lady, her Christian name or names should be given in full.
All Hoondees or orders for realization should be made payable to "The Bombay Presidency Bank (Limited), or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 500 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless otherwise arranged for.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on deposits subject to
3 months' notice of withdrawal 4 per cent. per annum.
6 " " 6 " "
12 " " 8 " "
No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 500 or above Rs. 10,000 unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES AND DISCOUNT.

The Bank advances Money on Bullion, Land, Houses, Government Securities, Shares and Merchandize, and discounts approved Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government or other Securities and receives the same for safe custody, and the realization of Interest or Dividends on the following terms:—
On purchase or sale, ¼ per cent.
On drawing interest or dividends, ¼ per cent.
On delivering Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent.
Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank or by letter to the Manager.
Hours of business ...10 A. M. to 3-30 P. M.
Saturdays... ... ...10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
By order of the Board of Directors,
D. MACPHERSON, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 17th April 1866.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (LIMITED).—ESTABLISHED in India 1844.
Subscribed Capital *One Million Sterling,* in 20,000 Shares, of £50 each.
HEAD OFFICE, LONDON—J. C. PARRY, Esq., General Manager.
INSPECTOR OF BRANCHES IN INDIA:—DAVID LANCASTER, Esq.
BRANCHES:—Calcutta, Bombay, Allahabad, Mussoorie, Lucknow, Jubbulpore, Benares, Darjeeling, Nyneetal, and Debroghur (Assam).
London Bankers—Union Bank of London.

EXCHANGE.

6 months' sight	at 2s.	1d.	per Rupee.
4 do.	at 2s.	0¾d.	"
3 do.	at 2s.	0½d.	"
2 do.	at 2s.	0¼d.	"
1 do.	at 2s.	0⅛d.	"
On demand	at 2s.	0d.	"
On Scotland and Ireland	at 1s.	11⅞d.	"
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe	at 1s.	11⅞d.	"

The Bank draws upon its Head Office, 76, King William Street, London, and on the Union Bank.
Government Securities are purchased and sold, also Bills on England, Calcutta, Madras, Agra, Lahore, Kurrachee; *and on every large Town in India,* Australia and Continental Europe, also on *Alexandria, Cairo,* and *Baghdad.*
The Bank draws also on Melbourne and Sydney in Australia.
The Bank will transmit Bills direct to England on being furnished with the correct address of the party to whom the remittance is to be forwarded.
The Delhi and London Bank undertakes the safe custody of Government Paper and Certificates of Shares in Joint Stock Companies, and will draw the Interest or Dividends thereon, as declared half-yearly when authorized so to do, and remit the same by its own Bills without any charge. On surrender of such Paper or Scrip a Commission of ¼ per cent. will be charged.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balances exceeding Rupees 1,000 at two per cent. per annum. Interest is also given on *fixed* deposits half yearly:—
At 6 per cent. requiring twelve months' notice of withdrawal.
At 5 ditto, nine ditto.
At 4 ditto, six ditto.
At 3 ditto, three ditto.
Deposits may generally be availed of, without notice, by the Bank's Bills on London.
The Bank reserves to itself the right of giving one month's notice of paying off any of the above Deposits, or of modifying their terms.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS

Are granted on approved personal and other Security on the usual terms. For further particulars apply to the Manager.
Remittances to be endorsed thus:—"Pay to the Delhi and London Bank, Limited, or order."
Hours of Business—10 to 3: Saturdays, 10 to 1.
W. B. THOMPSON, Manager.
Delhi and London Bank, Limited, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 3rd April 1866.

THE BOMBAY TRADING AND BANKING ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).
ધી બાંમબે ટરેડીગ એંડ બેંકીગ આસોસીએશન, લીમીટેડ.

INCORPORATED WITH LIMITED LIABILITY AND REGISTERED UNDER ACT XIX. OF 1857 OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.
OFFICE—No. 9, CHURCH STREET, FORT.
Capital Twenty Lacs of Rupees, in 10,000 Shares of Rupees 200 each, with power to increase to Rs. 5,000,000.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
NUSSERWANJEE MUNCHERJEE, WADIA, Esq., *Chairman.*
BURJORJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, Esq.
GELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.
KESSOWJEE NAIKE, Esq.
BOMANJEE FRAMJEE CAMA, Esq.
Treasurers and Managers.
Messrs. MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE and SONS.
Secretary.
Mr. COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY.
Accountant.
Mr. JAMSETJEE DADABHOY WADIA.
Deputy Accountant.
Mr. CURSETJEE COOVERJEE MODY.

EXCHANGE.

The Association purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, and Hongkong, at the rates of the day.

ADVANCES.

The Association grants Loans against Government and other Securities, and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 500 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless otherwise arranged for.
Interest allowed on Fixed Deposits—
Subject to 3 months' notice 5 per cent. per annum.
Do. 6 do. 7 do.
Do. 9 do. 8 do.
Do. 12 do. 9 do.
All Letters should be addressed to the Secretary to the above Association.
Hours of business 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.: Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.
By order of the Board of Directors,
COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY, Secretary.
Bombay, 10th March 1863.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Dangerous Diseases,—How many life-long maladies spring from neglecting trifling symptoms! The pimple, readily curable in the nursery, becomes, through carelessness, the irremediable torment of after life. With a knowledge of the curative powers of Holloway's Ointment and Pills those who fail to use them for extirpating the first seeds of hereditary ailments will have to bear the punishment resulting from their folly. Holloway's remedies will remove eruptions of the skin, scorbutic diseases, and scrofula, and heal every description of ulcer, sore, wound or abrasion. By the use of Holloway's excellent, speedy, and safe medicaments, much pain and immense expense will be saved, and a great benefit be conferred on the present and succeeding generations.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER., &c.

ALLSOPP'S BEER, in Wood, October Brew, expected every day. Orders registered by
CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co.
Rampart Row, 12th April 1866.

J. & C. WHITE & CO.'s WINES, as follows—Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, shipped by G. H. MUMM & Co., of Rheims:—
CHAMPAGNE... ... ... at Rs. 35
MOSELLE (Muscatel flavour) ... ... at " 25
BURGUNDY CLARET, Chateau la Tour Gucyraud ... ... at " 18
H. B. SLEEMAN & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, WINES, as follows:—

Champagne..............	Quarts and Pints, in 1 dozen cases.	
Moselle	do.	do.
Hock	do.	do.
Sherry..............	do.	
Port	do.	
Claret	do.	do.
Brandy	do.	

SILLAR & Co.

LEGGATT & Co. have the following WINES:—

CHAMPAGNE, extra quality ...	per dozen	qts.	Rs.	40
Do. do. do. ...	"	"	"	30
SHERRY, good ...	"	"	"	30
Do. pale ...	"	"	"	25
Do. do. ...	"	"	"	18
PORT WINE, some years in Bottle...	"	"	"	26
Do. a fine old Wine	"	"	"	22
Do. a good Wine	"	"	"	18
TENT WINE	"	"	"	29
BRANDY, Pale ...	"	"	"	36
Do. do. ...	"	"	"	26
SPIRITS—Hollands	"	"	"	15
LIQUEURS—Cherry Brandy	"	"	"	36
do.	"	pts.	"	16
Noyeau	"	qts.	"	34
No. 2, a rich Dinner Claret	"	"	"	21
No. 3, a full flavoured Do.	"	pts.	"	8
Breakfast... Do.	"	qts.	"	12

Apply to LEGGATT & Co., Rampart Row.

Established in Bombay in 1842.

MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER & Co. solicit that orders for their well known Wines, Spirits, and Cordials, from their friends in Western India, may be sent

In BOMBAY	to Messrs.	Rogers & Co., and to
	"	Eduljee Pallonjee (for Native Traders).
" POONA	" "	Rogers & Co.
" Secunderabad.........	" "	Hajee Curreem & Co.
" Kamptee, Seetabuldee, &c.	" "	Cursetjee & Co.
" Kurrachee	" "	Budgett and Hughes.
" Calicut	" "	Hirjee & Co. (1)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CHAMPAGNES in quarts and pints:—
In three qualities. (2)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s SHERRIES are selected with the greatest care and especially for a tropical climate. (3)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CLARETS are Pure Wines of the Choicest Vintages and Growths. (4)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s PORTS in quarts and pints, are Vintage Wines. (5)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s MOSELLE AND HOCK, (in quarts and pints) either Sparkling or Still, are from the best known Houses in Germany. (6)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s OLD PALE COGNAC, so well known and appreciated as to have created fraudulent imitations by unscrupulous Traders, thereby compelling the adoption of a Trade Mark, on Bett's Patent Capsule over the Cork. Our original Heart-shaped Label has also a Trade Mark, the copying either of which is Felony. (7)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s BEST LONDON OLD TOM, and OLD JAMAICA RUM, need only be compared with similarly named spirits shipped to India to be preferred to them. (8)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s IRISH AND SCOTCH WHISKEY from the most approved Distilleries. (9)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CORDIALS are Luxardo, Wynand Fockink, and Heerings, shippers well known, and who excel all others in the manufacture of them. (10)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s PRICE LISTS and TERMS will be forwarded on application to any of our Agents as above named; and enquiries will be cheerfully answered if addressed to their Export House in LONDON, 44, Mark Lane, E. C., or by their BORDEAUX HOUSE, Place du Champ de Mars. (11)

TOD-HEATLY & Co.
(LATE R. TODD & JAMES.)
ADELPHI, LONDON.

MESSRS. CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co., Agents for the above well-known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c.:—

	Per doz. Rs.
Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co. Magnum.	90
Do. " Do.	40
Do. " a Crown ...	30
Do. " Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints...	21
Moselle, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality...	40
Do. do. Pints ...	21
Moselle, Sup. Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co ...	36
Do. Fine " Brand a Crown...	30
Do. Fine " Brand a Crown Pints...	16
Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co...	36
Do. Sparkling Brand a Crown...	30
Do. Fine Still Red Seal...	18
Sherry Pale, Blue Seal...	23
Do. Do. Yellow Seal ...	29
Do. Golden, Do. ...	29
Do. Green Seal ...	33
Do. Vino Fino ...	29
Do. Red Seal ...	37
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal ...	33
Claret Light Capsule...	15
Do. do. Pints...	8
Do. Yellow Seal ...	28
Do. Red Do. Pints ...	17
Do. Do. Do. Quarts ...	32
Port, Black Seal ...	26
Brandy, Vieux Cognac...	34
Do. Brand a Crown...	24
Old Tom, Red Seal ...	18
Dry Gin, Black Seal...	18
Orange Wine Bitters, Quarts...	35
Do. Pints...	19

N. B.—Messrs. TOD-HEATLY & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual.
Rampart Row, 20th May 1865.

CHESSON AND WOODHALL'S LIBRARY,
24, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

NEW AND OTHER BOOKS
RECEIVED BY THE STEAMER "NORTHAM."

	Rs.	
Haydn's Dictionary of Dates. Corrected to February '66	12	0
The Wreck of the *London*	0	12
The Demons of the Sea. By W. S. Hayward ...	1	8
Friend Eli's Daughter; and other tales ...	1	8
Marietta; a novel. By T. A. Trollope ...	1	8
The Englishwoman's Domestic Magazine, vol. 1 N. S. with Patterns	5	12
Ditto Supplement, bound	8	0
Orthopraxy; the Mechanical Treatment of Deformities, &c of the Human Frame. By H. H. Bigg...	7	8
Artemus Ward; his Travels	0	12
———— among the Mormons ...	0	12
Stanley's Lectures on the Jewish Church, 2 vols...	24	0
Templeton's Workshop Companion ...	3	12
Nursery Rhymes, new and old	3	12
Napoleon's Book of Fate	0	8
Plays—Unprotected Female. Cool as a Cucumber. Practical Man. Each	0	8
Our Farm of Four Acres, &c	0	12
Dictionary of Daily Wants, complete in 1 vol. ...	5	12
Born Again. By Rev. J. Winslow	2	0
Fergusson's Surgery	7	12
Tennyson's In Memoriam	4	8
———— Idylls of the King	5	4
———— Enoch Arden	4	8
———— The Princess	3	11
The Handy Horse Book. By a Cavalry Officer ...	2	12
Molesworth's Pocket Book of Engineering Formulæ.	3	8
Picture Scrap Book for Children	6	0
Carlile's Manual of Freemasonry... ...	2	12
Davis on Flexions of the Uterus... ...	2	0
Every Man's Own Lawyer.	5	0
Fielding's Works, complete in 1 vol. ...	10	8
Field Day and Sham Fight (in box)... ...	10	8
Miniature Drill (in box)...	5	9

17th April 1866. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

ROSSELET & Co., Bombay, Chronometer Makers and Importers of English and Foreign WATCHES and JEWELLERY of all kinds and descriptions.

Established 1858.
Sole Agents in Western India for
PATECK } Celebrated Gold and
BENOIT } Silver Watches.
COURVOISIER BROTHERS }
and some eminent London and Paris Watch manufacturers. Gold Prize Medals have been awarded to their Swiss head firm, for highly finished Watches, at the International Exhibitions of London and Paris in the years of 1851 and 1855; also the first Prize Medal has been obtained at the International Exhibition of Nagpore (Central Provinces of India) held in the year 1865, for the best made Watches imported into this country and their moderate prices.
CAUTION.—Spurious imitations of our trade-marks having been made by unprincipled parties, we invite the public to inspect the genuine marks on our Watch Cases to avoid fraud and imposition.
A large (the largest stock in Bombay) and new assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, both for Ladies and Gentlemen, of all descriptions, sizes and prices, manufactured expressly for hot climates and warranted to keep correct time.
A beautiful selection of London made Jewellery, warranted fine gold and to be of superior workmanship, both for Ladies and Gentlemen.
Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Mechanical Instruments, &c., &c., carefully repaired.
Orders from Out-stations punctually attended to.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA is the great remedy for acidity of stomach, headache, heartburn, indigestion, sour eructations and bilious affections. It is the Physician's cure for gout, rheumatic gout, gravel, and other complaints of the bladder, and in cases of fever and feverish irritability of skin it produces grateful cooling effects. As a safe and gentle Medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate Females, and for the sickness of Pregnancy, Dinneford's Magnesia is indispensable, and when taken with the Acidulated Lemon Syrup forms a Delightful Effervescing Saline and Aperient. Prepared by DINNEFORD & Co., Chemists, London, and sold by Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.
CAUTION.—Ask for "DINNEFORD's" MAGNESIA, and see that "DINNEFORD & Co." is on every Bottle and Label.
Agents—Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Bombay, Poonah, and Byculla.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.—At the Rooms of BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent, next to the Book and Tract Society, Esplanade.

Just landed ex-*Hannibal.*

A very neat and highly furnished Malvern Dog Cart, with lamps, by Macnaught and Smith.
A very handsome and light English-built Cab Buggy, with lamps, by P. Palliser of London.
One Ditto Canbody Ditto, on C. Spring, by Thomas Starton, London.
A very light single Horse Miniature Brougham, with surrounding double venetians with lamps, by Hamilton of London.
One Ditto very neat full size Ditto, by W. and F. Thorn.

Just Landed ex-*Mahaluxmee.*

A very small four-seated Miniature Brougham, with Circular Glasses in front, for a single horse, by McNaught and Smith.
A very light new English-built single Horse four-seated Miniature Brougham, with Circular Glasses in front, with lamps and shaft, by W. F. Thorn.

Just Landed ex-*E. P. Bouverie.*

A neat and highly furnished new English-built Open Door Shigram, with lamps, pole, and shaft, by E. Kesterton, Long Acre.
A first-rate and highly furnished new English-built Park Phaeton, with Rumble lamps, pole, and shaft, by Newton, Long Acre.
A very small and handsome new Waggonate, with lamps and shaft, by ditto.
Two new full size Miniature Broughams, with Circular Glasses on front, lamps, pole, and shaft, by Kesterton, Long Acre

Just Landed ex-*Mary Stenhouse.*

A very handsome and light English-built Cab Buggy on C. Spring, with lamps, by Jones, of Southampton, expressly built to order for India.

Just Landed ex-*William Ritson.*

A very handsome and neat English-built Mail Phaeton, with lamps and shaft, by W. F. Thorn.

Just Landed ex-*Royal Alice.*

A very neat and light fashionable handsome Cab, painted dark green, lining similar to paint, with lamps, by Hall and Sons, Long Acre.

Just Landed ex-*Oriflamme.*

Two new fashionable George the Fourth headed Park Phaetons, made of the best workmanship and of latest improvement, with a moveable driving coachbox and hind seat, with enamel apron and patent leathered dash, to it is attached a packet or bag for cards and small parcels and a small Rumble Seat with lamps. A neat, commodious, and a best carriage, guaranteed, and is worth an inspection. Built by E. Davis, Long Acre, London.

Just Landed ex-*Oberon.*

3 very handsome new Malvern Dog Carts, with leather flash boards, aprons, patent leather wings to sides, trimmed shaft with patent leather, plated rod to sight and flash board, lining with cloth, and lamps, by McNaught and Smith, and Newton, Long Acre.
Three very light four-wheeled Dog Carts, with moveable Umbrella, by E. Davis of London, and Thomson.
A very neat English-built Mail Phaeton, by Jones.
A do. self-driving do., by Andrews, the both Carriages imported in January last.

Just received per last Overland Mail.

A set of very best covered Buckles, single Horse Harness, Mounted with Plated on German Silver Furniture, with Brown driving round rein.
Few all-bone hunting Whips, with plated hammers and hall marked silver Mount, 1½ yard thong.
Few Ladie's, Gentlemen, and Jockey Whips, some with braided all white bone plain hall marked silver Mounts and some engraved silver wire.

JUST UNPACKED.

A few very best and strong English-built Child's Perambulators, with and without moveable silk Umbrella.

Property of a Gentleman.

One second-hand English-built self-driving Napoleon Phaeton, with lamps and shaft.
One nearly new handsome Cab with glass shutter for Monsoon.

ALSO,
Property of Gentlemen.

3 second-hand four-seated open Carriages, with and without shutters, with lamps, pole, and shaft, by Peters and Sons, by E. Kesterton, and W. and F. Thorn.

THE PROPERTY OF A GENTLEMAN PROCEEDING TO ENGLAND.

A first-rate English-built Park Phaeton, by E. Kesterton, Long Acre, and a first-rate English-built second-hand four seated small Open Carriage, with lamps, pole, and shaft, only Imported in November last.

The Property of Two Gentlemen.
ALSO JUST UNPACKED.

A few sets of very best and highly furnished fresh leather and double Stages, Buggy, and Dog Cart Harness with round and flat Reins, warranted, Plated on white Metal, by Thorn; also a few Hogg Skin Hunting Saddles, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Riding Whips, assorted Gold and Silver Mounted Buggy and Carriage Whips, a few Leather Sockets for Whip Clips, large and small size Carriage Rugs, Steel Pole Chains, and Leather Pole pieces, a few pairs of Buggy and Carriage Lamps, &c.

ALSO,

Several others new and secondhand. Different kinds of Carriages to be seen in the other Godown, about 30 yards from the room of the undersigned.

The above to be seen at the Rooms of the undersigned, on the verge of the Elphinstone Cross Road, close to the Book and Tract Society's Depository, Esplanade.
BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent.
Bombay, 2nd April 1866.

INSURANCES.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.—AGENTS in Bombay for the FIRE BRANCH FINLAY, CLARK & Co.
Church Gate Street.

THE MARITIME INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).—*Capital—One Million Pounds Sterling.* HEAD OFFICE IN LIVERPOOL. AGENTS in Bombay
Church Gate Street. FINLAY, CLARK & Co.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
JAMES HARTLEY & Co., *Managers.*
ESTABLISHED 1843.

THE undersigned is prepared to grant Policies on behalf of this Office to the extent of Rs 20,00,000 on all first class steamers at current rates of premium.
Claims are payable at the option of the assured either in India, China, or London according to the established usage of Lloyds.
G. F. HENRY, Acting Agent.
P. & O. S. N. Co's Office,
Bombay, 29th July 1864.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital £2,000,000 sterling. Funds in hand exceed £1,000,000.

FIRE BRANCH.

		£	s.	d.
Fire Premiums	1862	300,690	15	11
Do.	1863	341,668	3	2
Do.	1864	406,403	13	10
Showing an increase over 1863 of.........		64,735	10	8

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.

LIFE BRANCH.

		£	s.	d.
Life Premiums for	1860	73,150	18	6
Do.	1862	105,703	1	11
Do.	1864	152,159	2	0

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.
CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 16th September 1864.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay are issued by
REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 16th August 1865.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION, FOR FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE ASSURANCES.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER A.D. 1720.
HEAD OFFICE—No. 7, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C.
JOHN ALEXANDER HANKEY, Esq.—*Governor.*
BONAMY DOBREE, Esq.—*Sub-Governor.*
PATRICK F. ROBERTSON, Esq.—*Deputy-Governor.*
DIRECTORS.
NATH. ALEXANDER, Esq.
J. ALVES ARBUTHNOT, Esq.
RICH. BAGGALLAY, Esq.
H. BONHAM BAX, Esq.
JAMES BLYTH, Esq.
EDWARD BUDD, Esq.
MARK W. COLLET, Esq.
CHARLES CRAWLEY, Esq.
SIR FRED. CURRIE, Bart.
F. G. DALGETY, Esq.
JOHN ENTWISLE, Esq.
ROBERT GILLESPIE, Esq.
HARRY GEO. GORDON, Esq.
EDWIN GOWER, Esq.
SAM. GREGSON, Esq., M.P.
A. C. GUTHRIE, Esq.
LOUIS HUTH, Esq.
CHARLES LYALL, Esq.
JOHN ORD, Esq.
Capt. R. W. PELLY, R.N.
DAVID POWELL, Esq.
ALEX. TROTTER, Esq.
WM. BRYCE WATSON, Esq.
LESTOCK P. WILSON, Esq.
JOHN LAURENCE, Esq., *Secretary.*
JOHN ANTHONY RUCKER, Esq., *Underwriter.*
ARTHUR H. BAILEY, Esq., *Actuary.*
THOS. B. BATEMAN, Esq., *Manager of the Fire Department.*
W. G. HUNTER, Esq., F. R. C. S., *Medical Referee in Bombay.*

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

This Corporation has granted Assurances on Lives for a period exceeding One Hundred and Forty Years, having issued its first Policy on the 7th June, 1721.
Two-thirds of the entire profits, without any deduction for expenses of management, are allotted to the Assured. This arrangement will be found to be more advantageous to the Policy holders than an apparently larger proportion of the profits, subject to the expenses of management. The profits are declared at the end of every five years, and the share of the Policy holders may be appropriated either in increase of the Sum Assured or as an immediate Cash payment.
Assurances may also be effected without participation in profits, at reduced Rates of Premium.
An allowance will be made for the surrender of Policies for the whole term of Life, on which not less than three years' premiums have been paid.
The Agents are empowered to accept proposals and to issue Policies.
Risks on Parsee and Eurasian Lives accepted at European rates.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Fire Insurances are effected at Moderate Rates upon every description of Property.
Floating Policies are granted at usual premiums.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Marine Insurances are effected at the current premiums.
The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies of the Corporation of the London Assurance as above, payable either here, in London, or at any of the undermentioned Agencies:—

Madras.........	Messrs.	ARBUTHNOT, & Co.
Calcutta	"	MACKILLOP, STEWART, & Co.
Hong Kong	"	DENT & Co.
Shanghai	"	DENT & Co.
Mauritius	"	BLYTH & Co.
Melbourne	"	DALGETY & Co.
Launceston	"	DU CROZ & Co.
Hobart Town	"	MR. LAVINGTON ROOPE.
Adelaide	"	ELDER & Co.
Sydney	"	FANNING GRIFFITHS & Co.
Dunedin.........	"	DALGETY RUTTRAY & Co.

For further information and Prospectus apply to
EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents, London Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 20th June 1865.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—HEAD OFFICE—Queen Insurance Buildings, Liverpool.—CAPITAL: £2,000,000.

Trustees.

Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq.	Liverpool.
Christopher Burhell, Esq.	Liverpool.
Edward Heath, Esq.	Liverpool.

DIRECTORS.
Chairman.

Bernard Hall, Esq.	Liverpool.

Chairman of London Board.

Henry Fowler, Esq.	London.
Alfred H. Cowie, Esq.	Liverpool.
Thomas Cardwell, Esq.	London.
Wm. Aitkin, Esq.	London.
Jno. Bateson, Esq.	Liverpool.
Thomas Ridgway Bridson, Esq.	Bolton.
Wm. Dalglish, Esq.	Liverpool.
Kenneth Dowie, Esq.	Liverpool.
Henry Duckworth, Esq.	Liverpool.
Jno. Graham, Esq.	Birmingham.
Charlton R. Hall, Esq.	Liverpool.
Dadabhai Naoroji, Esq.	London.
William Hind, Esq.	Liverpool.
Patrick Hunter, Esq.	Liverpool.
Robert W. Kelley, Esq.	Liverpool.
George B. Kerferd, Esq.	Liverpool.
Jas. R. Leishman, Esq.	London.
Peter M'Lagan, Esq.	Edinburgh.
Andrew Galbraith, Esq.	Glasgow.
Jas. A. Picton, Esq	Liverpool.
R. Barclay Reynolds, Esq.	London.
Archibald Robertson, Esq.	London.
Jno. Stewart, Esq.	Aberdeen.
Christopher J. Thomas, Esq.	Bristol.
H. C. Tunnicliffe, Esq.	Liverpool.
Rogers Waterhouse, Esq.	Liverpool.

Actuary and General Manager.

James Moncrieff-Wilson, Esq.	Liverpool.

Secretary.

Jno. Elphick Leyland, Esq.	London.

The Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of other fire class offices.
For further information and particulars apply to
LAWRENCE, & Co., Agents in Bombay.

SOUNDY & Co.,
7, RAMPART ROW.

MAP OF INDIA to fold into a case divided into 2 parts, North and South, based on the surveys executed by order of the Government of India; size 5 feet by 4 feet, scale 35 miles to the inch, Rs. 22. The same size Map mounted on Rollers and varnished for Office use. Price Rs. 25.
Rampart Row. SOUNDY & Co.

PEAR TREE CURVES for Engineers' use, in complete sets, from 5" to 100" radius, in a French polished Mahogany box, with lock and key. Rs. 50.
7 & 8 Rampart Row. SOUNDY & Co.

DRESSING AND WRITING CASES, combined, fitted up for ladies' or gentlemen's travelling purposes; best cut bottles silvered tops; best quality Cutlery, Brushes, etc., Russia or Morocco cases, gilt handles and corners, suitable for presentation, from Rs. 50 to Rs. 200 each. SOUNDY & Co.

TEA AND COFFEE SERVICES, consisting of Coffee Pot, Tea Pot, covered Sugar Basin and covered Cream Jug, (the two latter articles gilt inside) in best Electro-plate, from Rs. 70 to 150 per set. Other sets without the Coffee Pot.

CASH BOXES of various sizes with patent lock, loose tray, and brass handles, from Rs. 10 to Rs. 35. SOUNDY & Co.

DUMPY LEVELS.—Just received a 10-inch Dumpy Level, with Mahogany case, tripod stand c., complete. SOUNDY & Co.

HARMONIPHONE MUSICAL BOXES, the Harmoniphone accompaniment to these boxes has a beautiful flute like effect. Ormolu mountings and feet, playing eight tunes, from Rs. 300. SOUNDY & Co.

LETTER WEIGHERS OR POSTAGE SCALES, with superior brass frame and beam, with bushed centres, warranted balanced. These scales are acknowledged by all who have tried them to be faultless, and are strongly recommended for their style of manufacture.
FIRST SIZE.—Letter Weigher with two distinct sets of Weights, viz., one set to weigh from ½ ounce to 4 ounces, and one set to weigh from ½ tola to 8 tolas.
Price of First Size Weigher and two sets of Weights as above, Rs. 12.
SECOND SIZE.—The scale and the stand all of solid brass, with 2 sets of Weights as above, Rs. 15.
7, Rampart Row. SOUNDY & Co.

SALES BY AUCTION.

JOHNSTON & Co., 7, Church Gate Street.—On THURSDAY next, the 26th instant, at 12 o'clock noon, Messrs. JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at premises No. 7, Church Gate Street, the handsome Household Furniture of a Gentleman proceeding to Europe, consisting of Drawing and Dressing-room Chairs, handsomely Carved round Tables, Dining Tables, Sideboards, Wardrobes, Presses, Clothes, and Towel Horses, Book Cases, Camphorwood Chests of Drawers, Dressing and Washhand Tables, Screens, Glass-door, Cupboards, Hatstands, Writing Tables, four post Bedsteads, single Cots, Looking Glasses, Reading Chairs, Easy Chairs, Chinese Rattan Chairs, Table Covers, Conversation Couches, Sofas, Piano, Music Box, Pictures, Plated Candlesticks, Chamber Candlesticks French Lamps, Argand Lamps, of 1, 2, and 3 lights, Globe Lamps, Plated Ware, comprising, Cruet Stands, Egg Stands, Butter Pots, Side Dishes, Waiters, Bread Baskets, Sugar Basin, Milk Jug, Coffee and Tea Pots, Bottle Stands of sizes, Nut Crackers, Trays, Liqueur Stands, Cut Glassware, consisting of Champagne Glasses, Liqueur Glasses, Wine and Water Tumblers, Wine Glasses, Claret Glasses, Goblets, Finger Cups, Decanters, Salt Cellars, Handsome Dinner Service, Dispense and Cooking Utensils, Meat Safes, Filters, &c., &c.
The above property will be on view from Monday next at our Auction Rooms.

ON COMMISSION.

One excellent Cottage Piano, with all the additions necessary to an article of the description, fitted for the East Indies by Sprague of Finsbury, London.
By the same maker as the above, one handsome Cottage Piano with all the latest improvements.
One Mahogany square Pianoforte, by Messrs. Ivory and Prangley, sole makers of the Patent Grand Lever Key.
A few dozens Firth and Sturdey's Brandy, highly recommended.
Just received a fresh Batch of superior Neilgherry Tea.
A small consignment of Potash, just landed and in excellent order.
Two superior View Lens Old Rosses.
JOHNSTON & Co.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, No. 8, Meadow Street.
BASS'S BEER FOR SALE.
RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE has just received for sale a fresh batch of Bass's Beer in Quarts and Pints, which he confidently recommends as being of first-rate quality.
RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, Auctioneer,
No. 8, Meadow Street.
Bombay, 23rd April 1866.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 24th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale of Piece Goods, &c., when they will submit to public competition a large quantity of Grey Shirtings, Longcloths, &c., &c.

500	Pieces Grey Shirtings.
200	" " Domestics.
300	" " T. Cloths.
15	Cases White Shirtings.
10	Bales Grey do. 54 inch.
10	" " do. 6 lb.
7	Cases T. R. Sarries.
9	Cases T. Red Scarfs.
1	Case Sarries.
3	Cases Garden Lanterns.
3	" Hand do.
3	" Table Lamps.
20	Dozens Spare Globes.
25	" Chimnies.
1	Case Cotton Wicks.
20	Dozens American Chairs.
40	" Sparkling Moselle.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY SITUATED AT MAHIM.

On THURSDAY, the 26th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. will submit to public competition at their premises, at 3 P. M., all that piece of Ground or Oart called Hydor Bhat or Mungul Wady, with a Bungalow, Cookroom, Stable, &c., situate at Mahim, opposite the Mahim Bazaar, in the Island of Bombay, the said Messuages, Tenements, Dwelling-houses and premises being assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 33 and 60, and the said piece or parcel of Land or Ground or Oart containing by admeasurement 21,957 square yards, or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Pension and Tax No. 166, and bounded on the East by the Public Road, on the West by the Sea-shore, on the North by a Passage and the Oart of Hurry Battia, and on the South by a Passage bordering on the Oart of Balgovindass Hurgovundass. The property is situated in a very airy and healthy locality, and many sick persons resort thereto for the recovery of their health. Full particulars and plan of the property can be seen at the office of the undersigned.
S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.
Forbes Street, 24th April 1866.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

SALE OF SHARES.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 24th instant, at 2 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, in the Share Bazaar, on account and at the risk of Messrs. J. Gordon and C. C. Penney, by order of Thucker Vusunjee Jewraz:—
5 old and 5 new Shares of the Elphinstone Land and Reclamation Company (Limited).
On account of the concerned:—
10 Royal Bank Shares.
10 Central Bank Shares.
4 Indo-Egyptian Shares.
2 Frere Land Shares.

SALE OF SUNDRY IRON TOOLS, &c.

On THURSDAY, the 26th instant, at 2 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, in a Godown on Duncan Road, close to Alladin Jeewajee, Tent Merchant, near Messrs. Treacher & Co.'s premises, by order of Cadurbhoy Alladin, on account of the Estate of the late Mr. John McAvoy, sundry Iron Tools, &c., consisting of Crabs, round and flat Bar Iron, Anvils, Crowbars, Bellows, Iron Hoops, Cart Wheels, Jack Screws, Ropes, Bolts and Nuts, Saws, Sheet Iron Casting, Cart and Carriage Spring, round Saws, 2 and 3 Sheave Blocks, Lorry Wheels, Hammers, Garry Axles, Sootkees, Wooden Doors and Windows, Scales, Triangular Stands, &c. &c.
TERMS OF SALE—30 per cent deposit shall be required at the time of sale.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

MOST VALUABLE STONE QUARRIES.—The undersigned are empowered to treat with applicants for the absolute sale to them of a very valuable Quarry situated at Andaree, upon the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway line, and within a short run from Bombay. In extent it is about 17 acres, one acre of which is yielding a monthly rental of Rs. 1,000.
Two beautiful Miniature Drawing-room Billiard Tables, with Cues, marking Board, &c., complete, from a first class maker.
Bombay, 23rd April 1866. CRAWFORD & Co.

BENNETT & Co.

SALE OF SLATES.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 24th instant, at 2 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the new premises of the Oriental Bank in Rampart Row, Fort:—
A Lot of Slates.—*Conditions of Sale.*—Cash on the spot, and the Slates to be removed off the premises by 5 P. M. the day after the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARRIAGES, HORSES, &c., AT MALABAR HILL.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 24th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will submit to Public Auction, the remaining valuable and elegant Household Furniture, &c, of EDWIN HEYCOCK, Esq. (proceeding to Europe), at his residence, at Malabar Hill; the same consists of elegantly carved Blackwood Furniture, such as large Chiffoniers, Conversation and Sofa Couches, Easy, Drawingroom, Priedieu and other Chairs, Oval and Round Teapoys, Circular, Pier, Card, Writing and other Tables, Flower and Hat Stands, Whatnot, a large Four-post Bedstead, Camp Cots, an Almira with side wings, Wardrobes, Gown and Clothes Presses, Chest of Drawers, English Mahogany Cheval and Dressing Glasses, a Chubb's Treasure Chest, a very rich Drawingroom Carpet with border, Bronze single, double, and 3 light hanging Argand Lamps, rich Engravings in Frames, handsome Figures with Domes, an Eight-day Clock, Books, Copper Cooking Utensils and Dispense Articles, Plants, &c., &c.
Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARRIAGES, HORSES, &c., AT THE WESTFIELD, BREACH CANDY.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. have been honoured with instructions to submit to Public Auction, TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 25th inst., and following days, the whole of the valuable Household Furniture, Plate, Plated, Glass, and Porcelain Ware, Carriages, Horses, Wines, &c., of the Hon'ble Sir MATTHEW RICHARD SAUSSE, Knight, Chief Justice (proceeding to Europe), at his residence, Westfield, Breach Candy, comprising rich Cut Glass Ware, Quart, Pint, and Claret Decanters, Water Goglets, handsome Frosted Dessert Jugs and Rummer, Ice Plates, Dessert Sets, Preserve Pots, &c., a very handsome large White and Gold China Dinner Set from Copeland in London, arranged for Plated Covers and Dishes, Dinner, Breakfast, and Tea Sets, rich Dresden Dessert Services, a set of Elkington's best Plated Dish Covers, containing 4, another set of 4 ditto with large Plated Venison Dish, a set of Hotwater and two Vegetable Dishes of Elkington's best Plate, neat Dishes, Wine Coolers, Epergne, large Tea Trays, Cruet, Egg, and Pickle Frames, salvers, an Elkington's Tea and Coffee Service, and Butter Pot, Sauce Tureens and Boats, treble-branched and single Candlesticks, a set of Elkington's Spoons and Forks for 30 persons, Dessert Knives and Forks, a small lot of Silver Ware, several dozens of Silver-handled Cutlery, a most superb and elaborately Gilt Plateom for Dinner Table, with Plate Glass Centre in three pieces, with a Centre piece of Groups, and two side pieces with ditto, together with two elegant seven light richly gilt Candelabras to match, with cases complete, the whole from "Odiot" of Paris, a set of Blackwood Dining Table for thirty persons, Round ditto for twelve persons, and Camp ditto, Sideboard, Dumb Waiters, handsome Platina and Gold Moderator Lamps, Egyptian Pattern, from Lemoniar of Paris, and also forming handsome Flower Vases, Dining-room Chairs, Screens, Bronze Hanging Argand Lamps, Circular Table with Marble Slab, Card, Oval, Round, Pier, Side and other Tables, Centre Ottoman, Conversation and half-backed Couches, Easy, Rocking, and other Chairs, China Japanned Easy and Drawing-room Chairs, a Ladies' China Work Table, a rich Velvet Axminster Carpet with border and Figured Cotton Sewing Cover, a large Musical Box, playing twelve Tunes, handsome Parian Marble Flower Vases on Groups; Subjects:—Three Graces, Struggling Cupid, and Paul and Virginia—Plated four light and single Lamps, two handsome French gilt Clocks, a splendid Semigrand Pianoforte by Broadwood and Sons, several Engravings and Prize Chromo-Lithographs in frames, a Portable Gymnasium from Hugueum, English Brass, Blackwood four-post, and Camp Bedsteads, Wardrobes, Gown and Clothes Presses, Reclining Couches, English Mahogany Cheval and Dressing Glasses, Book Shelves, a small collection of very superior and choice Wines and Oilman Stores, a few Books, a first-rate double barrelled (Damascus Twists,) Safety Trigger and Gun by Rigby of Dublin, a Revolver in case, Copper Cooking Utensils, and Dispense Articles, &c., &c.
At 1 P. M., on the first day of the sale, a four-seated Open Carriage, by "Laurie and Marner," with cover, glass doors, and venetians for Monsoon, sets of Harness, Saddles, Bridles, a Bullock with Puckall, &c.
Also, by permission, the property of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RICHARD COUCH:—
An excellent Shigram and a pair of handsome high caste Bay Arab Horses.
Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

ALSO,

By permission, at the same place, and on Thursday, the 26th instant,
A Library of very valuable Law Books belonging to a gentleman leaving Bombay, catalogues of which are published separately, and are now on view at the above premises.

SALE OF MODERN HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PLATED, GLASS, AND QUEEN'S WARE, CARRIAGE, HORSES, &c., AT No. 47, BEACH ROAD, UPPER COLABA.

On FRIDAY, the 27th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the above place, the neat and modern Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Queen's Ware, a square Piano, a Park Phaeton, a pair of Bay Galloways, &c., the property of a gentleman changing his residence, the same comprising the usual articles of Glass, Plated, and Queen's Ware, Blackwood Furniture, such as Lamp and Round Dining Tables, Chairs, Sideboard, Screens, Celleret, Tea Caddy, Whatnot, open carved Circular, Pier, Sofa, Ladies' Writing and Work Tables, Drawing-room Settees and Chairs, Teapoys, Music Stand, Chiffoniers, Bengal Camp Cots, Gown and Clothes Presses, Dressing, Washing and Writing Tables, Cheval and Toilet Glasses, an Iron four-post Bedstead, a Mahogany Square Pianoforte, an eight-day Clock, a Velvet Pile Carpet, a Plated 3 light Argand Lamp, Bronze single and Table Lamps, Cutlery, Copper Cooking Utensils, dispense articles, &c., &c.

AT 1 P. M.

One self-driving Park Phaeton, with a pair of Bay Galloways and Harness complete.
No catalogues, and the property is now on view.

SALE OF ELEGANT AND VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PLATED, GLASS, AND QUEEN'S WARE, &c., AT LOVE LANE, BYCULLA.

On MONDAY next, the 30th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the above place, the handsome and valuable Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Queen's Ware &c., of a gentleman changing his residence.
Full particulars will appear hereafter.
No catalogues, and the property will be on view three days previously.

AUCTION SALE OF HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PHAETON, HORSE, &c., AT No. 30, MIDDLE COLABA, OPPOSITE TO THE SANITARIUM.

On WEDNESDAY, the 2nd proximo, at 12 noon, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will submit to Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelain Ware, Phaeton Horses, &c., of EDWARD PARKER, Esq.
No catalogues, and the property will be on view three days previously.
Full particulars will appear in future advertisements.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARRIAGES, MARE, &c., AT NESBIT LANE, MAZAGON.

On TUESDAY, the 1st proximo, at noon, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Queen's Ware, Carriages, Mare, &c., of R. P. HALSTEAD, Esq., the same comprising Cut Glass Ware, Quart, Pint and Claret Decanters, neat Dinner, Dessert, and Breakfast Sets, Plated Hotwater Curry Dishes, Cruet, Egg and Pickle Stands, Tea Set, Salvers, Bread Basket, Butter Pot, Spoons and Forks, Dessert Knives and Forks, Candlesticks, carved Blackwood Furniture, such as Dining, Sofa, Pier, Circular, Writing, Dressing and Washing Tables, Easy, Predieu, Rocking, Dining and Drawing-rooms Chairs, Reclining and Conversation Sofas, Sideboard, Teapoys, Whatnots, Chiffoniers, Screens, Hat and Music Stands, Bedstead, Wardrobes, Gown and Clothes Presses, Cheval and Toilet Glasses, Carpets, Hanging and Table Lamps, Cutlery, Copper Cooking Utensils, dispense articles, &c., &c.

AT 1 P. M.

A nearly new Circular Fronted Brougham.
A fast going Mare.
A nearly new English-built (American Shape) Phaeton.
A Shigram Horse, 5 years old.
A Bitch (Terrier).
No catalogues, and the property will be on view three days previously.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARRIAGES, HORSES, &c., AT UPPER COLABA.

On THURSDAY, the 3rd proximo, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Upper Colaba, the valuable Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelain Ware, Carriages, Horses, &c., of Captain W. C. BARKER, Superintendent of Marine (proceeded to Europe), the same comprises rich Cut Glass Ware, handsome Dinner, Dessert, Breakfast, and Tea Services, best Plated Dish Covers, Hotwater and Vegetable Dishes, Cruet and Egg Stands, Candlesticks, Waiters, Spoons and Forks, Dessert Knives and Forks, Cutlery, &c., handsome Carved Blackwood Furniture, such as Circular Table, Round Dining ditto for 12 persons, Pier Tables with Marble Slabs, Sideboards, Conversation Couches and Drawing-room Chairs, Chiffoniers, Hat-stand, Screens, Dining-room Chairs, Large Four-post Bedstead, China Camphorwood Chests of Drawers, Gown and Clothes Presses, Chest of Drawers with Book Cases and Writing Drawers, Cheval and Toilet Glasses, Rich Velvet Pile Carpet, a splendid Cottage Pianoforte, a Gilt Clock, a Mahogany Book-case, Ladies' China Cabinet, Hanging Argand and Table Lamps with and without Drops, Pictures, Books, Linen, Table Ornaments, Copper Cooking Utensils, and Dispense Articles, &c.

AT 1 P. M.

An English-built four-seated roomy Open Carriage, with a pair of handsome Bay fast-trotting Horses, and Harness complete. An elegant and stylish English-built Miniature Brougham with Circular Glass fronts (very light for one horse) with a strong serviceable Horse and Harness complete, a Palanqueen, &c.
No catalogues, and the property will be on view from Monday, the 30th instant.

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Printed and Published for the Proprietor by WILLIAM CHAPMAN, at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay. AGENTS—LONDON, FREDERIC ALGAR, 11, Clements Lane, Lombard Street, E. C.—PARIS, Messrs. H. AND W. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli—CALCUTTA, Messrs. THACKER, SPINK, & Co.—MADRAS, Messrs. PHAROAH & Co.